

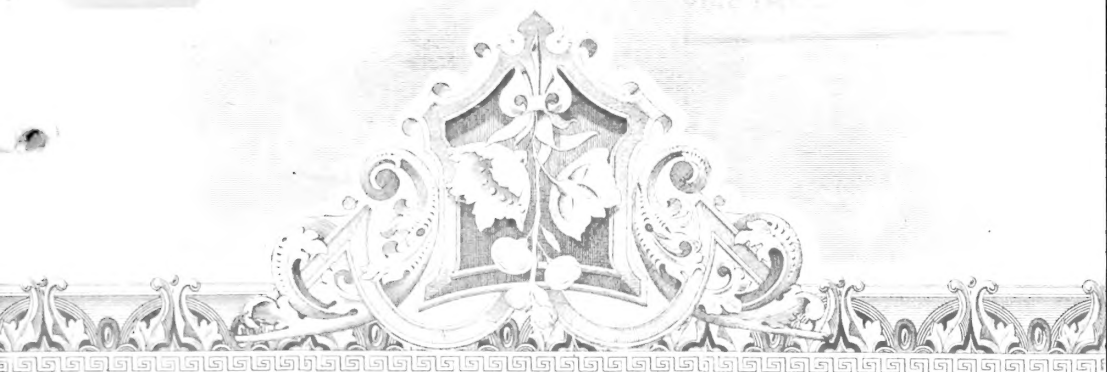
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Grass seed, 56.

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SEED CATALOGUE

1894

E. J. BOWEN.



ORDER SHEET

FOR

E. J. Bowen's Choice Seeds,

No Goods Sent C. O. D.

WRITE DIRECTIONS PLAINLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
PORTLAND, ORE.,
SEATTLE, WASH.

Your Name.....	Amount Enclosed, P. O. Money Order, . . .	\$
Post Office.....	" " Postal Note, . . .	\$
Express Office [If different from P. O.].....	" Sent by Express, . . .	\$
County.....	" Enclosed Draft, . . .	\$
State.....	" " Express Money Order, . . .	\$
	" " Postage Stamps, . . .	\$
	" " Cash, . . .	\$
Date..... 189...	Total, . . .	\$

Pounds.	Ounces.	Papers.	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.	PRICE.	
				Dolls.	Cents.

CARRIED FORWARD.

Pounds.	Ounces.	Papers.	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.	PRICE. Dolls | Cents	
			AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD;		

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

SEED CATALOGUE

— AND —

PRICE LIST



E. J. BOWEN

SEED MERCHANT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, WASH.

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E. J. BOWEN'S

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

SEED CATALOGUE.

THIS publication is designed to furnish a correct description of such vegetables, flowers, clovers, and grasses as are most desirable for cultivation, together with brief directions for sowing and management. It is mailed postage free to all who send for it, in the anticipation that those who receive it will order their supply of seeds either from the merchant who keeps them on sale, or direct from my establishment.

To those who have been conversant with my goods for the past twenty years, I have no occasion to introduce myself, but as thousands with whom I have never had the pleasure of doing business will see this issue, I may be permitted to say that my stock of such seeds as are wanted by the gardener, farmer and family is the most extensive and complete of any on the Pacific Coast, and is not surpassed by any house in the trade, no matter where found.

INCREASING DEMAND.

The large increase in the consumption of table vegetables of late years has enlarged the commercial importance of the seed business, and consumers will not be satisfied unless they are provided with seeds that will produce a high-class article. I am convinced that my stock will supply this demand, and ask you to test it by a trial order.

SUPERIORITY OF PACIFIC COAST SEEDS.

The superiority of California and Oregon-grown seeds is now well known and acknowledged, not only throughout the United States but in Europe and foreign countries generally. They are eagerly sought for by both dealers and consumers. There is no

country in the world where the conditions are more favorable for the production of well-ripened and perfect seeds. The soil and climate of these States are so varied, that every different kind of vegetable finds some locality exactly adapted to its requirements.

PRICES.

The General Price List will be found on last pages of Catalogue.

All kinds sent by mail or express at my expense at these prices, except where noted under different heads.

The prices given for 100-pound lots do not include freight—which must be paid by the party ordering.

The price per paper of Flower Seeds, is placed opposite each variety, and includes postage, which I prepay.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made by any of the following methods:

By Post Office Order payable on San Francisco.

By Postal Note.

By Bank Draft payable in San Francisco or New York.

By Express.

By Express Co's Money Order.

By Registered Letter.

In remitting coin or currency by express, the charges must be prepaid.

Express Co.'s Money Order is one of the most desirable and safe modes of remitting.

ORDER SHEETS.

Each Catalogue is provided with an order sheet and addressed envelope. Please use these in making out and mailing your order. Write name and directions plainly, so there can be no mistake in your address.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantities of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

Lbs. to the Acre.	Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....20 to 30	Grass, Hungarian.....25 to 30
Barley—Broadcast.....125 to 130	Grass, Millet for pasture.....25 to 30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Hills.....40	Grass, Millet for seed.....15
Beans “ “ —Drills.....80	Grass, Mixed Lawn .....60 to 65
Beans, Tall or Pole—Hills.....25	A much larger quantity of seed is required to make a close fine lawn than for other purposes.
Beet—Garden..Drills .....10	Grass, Sainfoin.....40 to 50
Beet—Field..Drills.....8 to 10	Grass Mixture— { Clover.....8
Broom Corn—Drills.....12	For mowing or graz- { Timothy....15
Buckwheat—Broadcast.....45	ing..... { Red Top....15
Cabbage, in beds, to cover an acre	Hemp—Broadcast.....40 to 50
after transplanting..... $\frac{1}{4}$	Melon, Water—Hills .....2 to 3
Carrot—Drills .....3	Melon, Musk—Hills.....2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clover, Red—Broadcast.....12 to 15	Mustard.....12 to 15
Clover, White—Broadcast.....8 to 10	Oats—Broadcast.....,.....80 to 90
Clover, Alsike—Broadcast .....6 to 8	Onion, Black Seed—Drills.....5 to 6
Corn, Sweet or Field—Hills.....15	Onion, Top Sets—Drills .....250
Corn, to cut green, for fodder—Drills	Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets.50-60
or Broadcast.....125	Parsnip—Drills .....5 to 6
Cucumber—Hills.....2	Peas—Drills .....100
Flax (when wanted for seed).....30	Peas—Broadcast .....200
Flax (when wanted for fibre) .....50	Potatoes—Hills.....500
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture)	Pumpkin—Hills .....5 to 6
.....30 to 50	Radish—Drills .....8 to 10
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns.80-100	Rye—Broadcast .....100
Grass, Orchard.....40	Sage—Drills .....8
Grass, English or Australian Rye for	Spinach—Drills .....10
meadow .....50	Squash, Bush Varieties—Hills.....4
Grass, English or Australian Rye for	Squash, Running Varieties—Hills..3
lawns .....75 to 100	Sugar Cane .....4 to 5
Grass, Italian Rye.....50	Tomato—In Beds, to transplant. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
Grass, Red Top.....30	Turnip and Ruta Baga—Drills..1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Grass, Timothy.....20	Turnip and Ruta Baga—Broadcast..3
Grass, Meadow Fescue or English	Vetches—Broadcast .....150
Blue Grass.....35	Wheat—Broadcast .....80 to 100
Grass, Mesquite in the chaff .....35	Wheat—Drills.....70 to 80

Quantity of Seed Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants or Sow a Certain Quantity of Ground.

Artichoke.....1 oz. to 500 plants	Leek.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Asparagus.....	Lettuce.....1 oz. to 3,000 plants
1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, or 500 plants	Melon, Water.....1 oz. to 30 hills
Beans, Dwarf....1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk.....1 oz. to 75 hills
Beans, Tall.....1 lb. 75 hills	Okra.....1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beet.....1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	Onion Seed.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Brocoli.....1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Sets.....1 lb. to 20 ft. of drill
Brussels Sprouts..1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnip.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Parsley.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Carrot .....1 oz. to 2,00 ft. of drill	Peas.....1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Pepper.....1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Celery.....1 oz. to 4,000 plants	Pumpkin.....1 oz. to 40 hills
Chicory.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Corn.....1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify.....1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill
Cress.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cucumber.. .....1 oz. to 75 hills	Spinach.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Egg Plant.....1 oz. to 1,500 plants	Squash, Early.....1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive.....	Squash, Winter.....1 oz. to 15 hills
1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, or 3,000 plants	Tomato.....1 oz. to 4,000 plants
Kale.....1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco.....1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Turnips.....1 oz. to 250 feet of drill

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre, At Given Distances.

Dist. apart each way.	No. plants.	Dist. apart each way.	No. plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	174,240	8 feet.....	680
1 ".....	43,560	9 ".....	537
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	19,360	10 ".....	435
2 ".....	10,890	11 ".....	360
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	6,969	12 ".....	302
3 ".....	4,840	15 ".....	193
4 ".....	2,722	18 ".....	134
5 ".....	1,742	20 ".....	108
6 ".....	1,210	25 ".....	69
7 ".....	889	30 ".....	49

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT.

IT is the practice of some seedsmen to attach their own or their firm name to an alleged improved variety of vegetable, to induce consumers to pay a high price for it. This illegitimate feature has assumed large proportions, and with some dealers forms the greater part of their capital. We consider this method of advertising unworthy of the Trade and do not resort to it. We adopt no questionable method of forcing our seeds on the market, but rely on the product as the best guarantee of their merit, and depend on winning our way to the patronage of the public, on the firm basis of value received.

Our Vegetable Seed List includes almost every known vegetable worthy of cultivation; but we do not keep some varieties, which are so little different from others that they are, for all practical purposes, the same. We have also discarded those varieties which, on trial, have been found of no particular value.

The plain directions for culture which we give, will with a little care, insure success.

The Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the last pages of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*; German, *Artischoke*; Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

Large Green Globe.—The variety used as a table vegetable. The edible portion is the thick end of the leaf of the flower head. Sow early, in drills one foot apart, and when about ten inches high, transplant into rows four feet apart each way. It will produce only a small crop the first year, but will continue in good bearing about five years.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*; Spanish, *Esparragos*.

One of the first and most healthful of all the early Spring Vegetables. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant into permanent beds, in rows about three feet apart, placing the plants a foot apart in the rows. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface. Keep the soil loose, manure heavily and give a dressing of salt once a year.



Asparagus.

Colossal.—Has been now for a number of years the standard variety, on account of its large size, great productiveness and superior quality.

Palmetto.—About the same size as Colossal, quite early and shades on the bright green in color.

BEANS.

French, *Haricot*: German, *Bohne*: Spanish, *Friforenano*.

The Bean comes from the East, growing wild in Persia. Its use as an article of food is prehistoric. Its healthful and nutritive qualities are of the highest order. The Snap or String Beans are those having fleshy, tender, edible pods. The pods of the Wax varieties, which are rapidly coming into more general use, are of a creamy color and waxy appearance when young and ready for the table, and on this account are distinct from the well-known Green Podded kinds. Our list comprises the best known varieties of which we furnish *hand-picked seed*, which cannot be excelled in quality, and known to be true to name.

Plant after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly manured soil, finely pulverized. The Bush varieties yield best when planted four to six inches apart in two and one-half to three feet rows. Keep the ground moist and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle them when wet or damp with rain or dew.

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN-PODDED KINDS.

Early China Red Eye.—One of the earliest. For Snaps gather young; later, they are good green shelled, and excellent dry for winter use. The bean is rather large, and white with red blotches around the eye.



Extra Early Red Valentine.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—The Pods are round, very fleshy, tender and rich. It is of healthy, vigorous growth, and in every respect has no superior among the green-podded kinds. The bean is rather small, and when ripe, usually irregular in form, and red in color.

Extra Early Refugee.—Said to be the earliest green podded variety fit for the table two weeks in advance of the old Refugee, and retaining all the good qualities of that standard sort.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—A standard variety; vines vigorous and productive, pods very long and tender when young. The bean is long, and of a rich brownish yellow color.



Mohawk.

Early Mohawk.—The hardiest of the bush kinds, and may safely be planted a week earlier than any other. The pods are pale green, large and broad. The vines continue in bearing a long time, and will withstand a light frost. The bean is large and dark purple mottled.

Refugee or Thousand to One.—The best late kind for snaps and very productive. The pods are dark green, veined with purple, tender and crisp, and considered the best variety for pickling. The bean is rather small, oblong, dark purple and light yellowish brown mottled.

Dwarf Horticultural.—A strong grower, producing a large crop. The bean is highly prized, green shelled; being preferred by some to the Lima. It is rather large and plump, and beautifully mottled yellow and red.

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—This bean is large, long, slightly curved, and pure white. It yields a heavy crop, and is one of the best, either green-shelled or dry.

Broad Windsor.—Stocks erect, strong and shrubby. The bean is large, broad and flat. They are best green shelled. To insure well-filled pods, pinch off the top and ends of the shoots when the pods are forming.

DWARF OR BUSH WAX—YELLOW-PODDED KINDS.



Extra Early Challenge Black Wax.—Extremely early, about a week in advance of any other wax variety, and may be considered the most desirable for first crop. The plants are vigorous and very productive; pods resemble those of the Prolific German Wax, but a little flatter. Ripe beans medium size, jet black.

Black-Eyed Wax.—One of the earliest. They are of vigorous growth. The pods are rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and terminate in an olive-green tip; are fleshy tender, of excellent quality, and borne well up from the ground on strong stalks. The bean is medium size, of a creamy tint, with black spots around the eye, and very handsome. A popular variety.

Golden Wax.—A standard wax variety, earlier than the old wax kinds. The pods are stringless, very tender and excellent. The bean is of medium size, purple and white marbled, and one of the best quality green shelled or dry. Very desirable either for the family or market garden.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—A robust hardy variety, yielding a heavy crop of large, unusually handsome wax-like pods. They are fleshy, tender and excellent, and are ready for the table earlier than any other wax kind, except the Black Eyed Wax. The bean, which is white with dark markings around the eyes is larger than most other wax beans.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

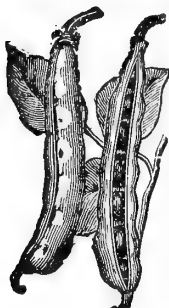
Rust Proof or Detroit Wax.—Excelling in some respects any other wax variety. Is not likely to rust even when exposed to very wet weather. Pods flat, good length and very broad. Its quality of keeping fresh and crisp a long time after being picked makes it valuable for shipping long distances. It is extra early; quality in the pod all that can be desired, and also excellent green shelled.



Golden Wax.



Prolific German Wax Black Seeded.

German Wax
White Seeded.

Prolific German Wax Black Seeded.—This is a new kind, and an improvement on the German Wax. It is very prolific, yielding a larger crop than any other bush variety. The pods are large, of a creamy color and good quality. The bean is rather small and glossy black.

German Wax White Seeded.—Much resembling the Black Seeded, except that the pods are larger. The bean, being white, is preferred by some dry for winter use.

Violet Flageolet Wax.—This is a strong grower, holding its abundant crop of large, handsome pods well up from the ground; they are seldom affected with rust, and are of good quality.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

French, *Haricots a Rames*;

German, *Stangen Bohne*;

Spanish, *Judias*.

The Pole or Running kinds require greater care than the Dwarf or Bush varieties, but continue in bearing all summer and yield a much larger crop. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, in hills four feet apart each way, and well supported with frames or poles firmly placed in the ground. Plant five or six beans in each hill, but allow only three or four vigorous plants to mature.

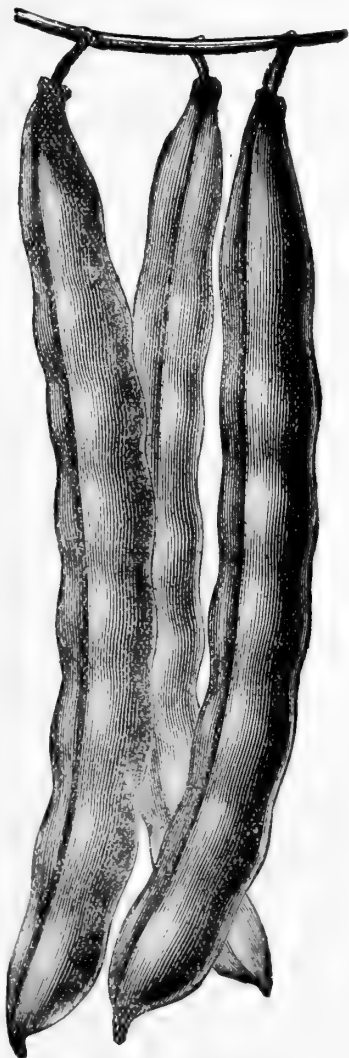
White Crease-Back.—Vines not as large as some other kinds, but very productive. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are round, fleshy, of superior quality, mature early, and stand shipping any required distance. The bean is small, white, very firm, and excellent dry shelled. A great favorite in many parts of the South.



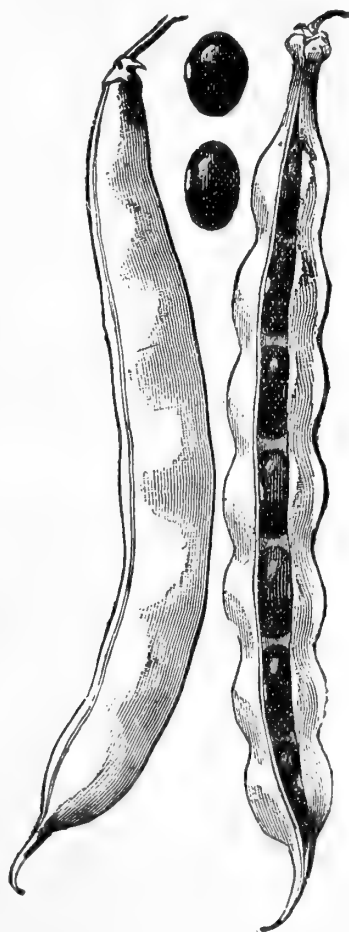
Pole or Running Beans

Southern Prolific.—A very productive kind, continuing in bearing until frost. The pods are very tender, as they grow rapidly, and are ready for the table earlier than any other Pole Bean. They are produced usually in c'usters of four, and in every respect are superior as snaps. The bean is small, and of a dark dun color.

Dutch Case-Knife.—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is white, large, flat and very superior green shelled or dry.



Kentucky Wonder.



Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.

Kentucky Wonder.—Bears extremely long and very fleshy, succulent pods, round, thick and remarkably tender. From specimens that we have grown and examined it would seem that all that is desirable in a pole bean is to be found in the Kentucky Wonder.

Indian Chief or Tall Black Wax.—Perhaps the most desirable pole wax kind. The pods are wax-like, fleshy, excellent as snaps, and continue tender and in condition for table use a long time. Beans very blunt, roundish and of a deep indigo color.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.—

Very desirable for the family garden. Vines vigorous, bearing light green pods, streaked with red. The bean is large, oval, cream-colored, beautifully splashed with red, and has no superior, green shelled or dry.

Large White Lima.—Comes to its highest state of perfection in the rich valleys of the Pacific Coast, and Southern States. Of vigorous growth; continues long in bearing, producing a large crop. Its quality is unsurpassed, either green shelled or dry.

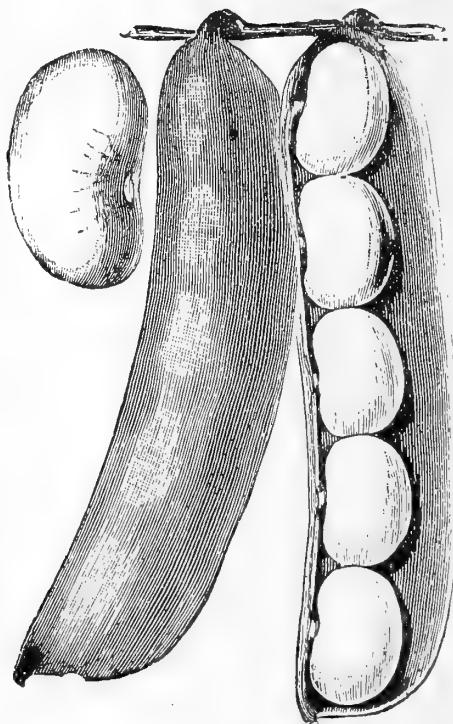
Dreer's Improved Lima.—Pods short, broad and straight; beans extremely thick and fleshy.

Challenger Lima.—Resembles Dreer's, but thought by many to be an improvement. Quite early; beans very thick and pods long.

King of the Garden Lima.—Larger pods and larger beans than the Large White Lima. Quite a favorite with market gardeners.

French Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean.—Produces very long slim, round pods, usual length 8 to 12 inches. Not in general use, but in great favor with some.

Scarlet Runner—A rapid grower, cultivated mostly for its beautiful scarlet blossoms. The bean, which is very large, is handsomely variegated with dark purple and black, and is used, green shelled, for the table.



Large White Lima Beans.

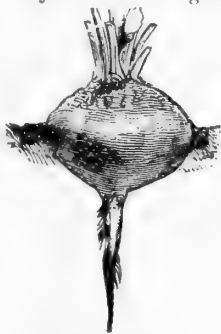
BEET.

French, *Betterave*; German, *Runkel Rube*; Spanish, *Betteraga*.

The Beet is prepared in various ways for the table, and is palatable and healthful. The White Sugar and Mangel Wurzel are more valuable for stock feeding, yielding enormous crops, but are also used for the table when young and tender. The White Sugar varieties are the kinds used in the manufacture of sugar.

The round or Turnip shaped varieties, of which there are several kinds, are used mostly for the table, and are the best for that purpose. The Long Dark Blood is also a table variety, though sometimes used for stock.

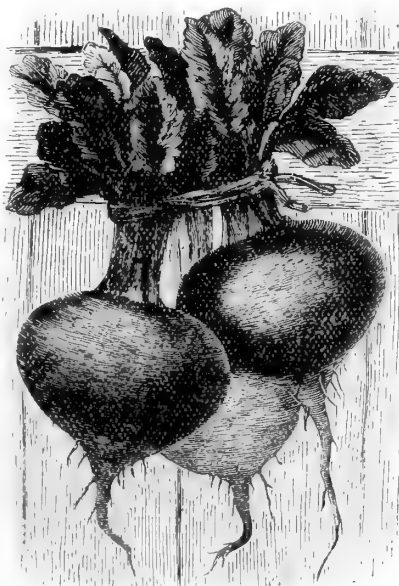
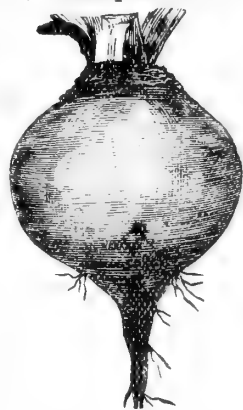
They are hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be well prepared, doing best in rich sandy soil, in rows of sixteen inches apart, covering one and one-half inches deep. Thin out by using the largest ones when they are of sufficient size, continuing until they are six to eight inches apart in the row. The Eclipse Blood Turnip. seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting. For field crop the rows should be far enough apart to admit the use of a horse cultivator.



Bassano Blood
Turnip

Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—Excellent for forcing, as they mature early; of medium size, flattened on top; flesh deep red, fine grained and sweet. They are best used when young.

Early Bassano Blood Turnip.—This variety produces a large top and leaf stalks that are excellent cooked with the young roots. They should be used as soon as large enough, as they become coarse and tasteless with age. Flesh light red, shaded with circles of white.



Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip.—The leading turnip-shaped variety, of medium size, rapid growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.—Similar to the Early Blood Turnip, but thought to mature a little earlier. Has small top, smooth root; flesh dark red, fine, tender and sweet. A good keeper.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.—Dark red flesh, zoned with a lighter shade; very crisp and tender; keeps sufficiently well to be used as a summer or winter variety; very desirable acquisition to the list of turnip-shaped sorts.

Half Long Blood.—A new variety of excellent quality. One of the very best for winter use; does not become woody, and keeps equally as well as the Long Dark Blood. The root is smooth and handsome and the flesh as brilliant in color and good in quality as the best Blood Turnip varieties. We recommend our customers to give it a trial.

Long Smooth Dark Blood.—The leading late variety, keeping well all winter. Should be planted in rich warm soil to secure rapid growth, which makes them tender. Top small, root long and smooth. Flesh deep purple, fine and sweet.



Long Smooth
Dark Blood.

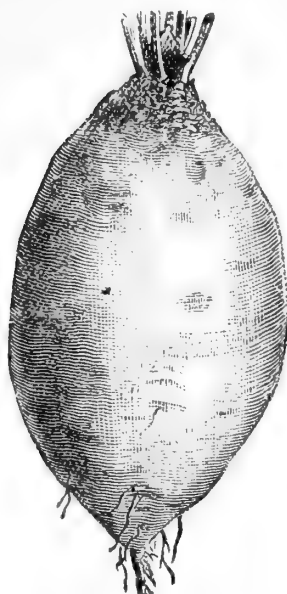
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—A large variety, producing an enormous crop. Grows much above ground; flesh white, shaded with red. Grown mostly for stock feeding, but used for the table when young.

Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—An improvement on the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Roots of more uniform shape; flesh darker in color and generally better relished by stock. Produces an enormous crop.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.—An excellent, large, orange-colored variety. Very productive, and good keeper. Particularly adapted for growing on shallow soil



Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel.



Yellow Ovoid Mangel
Wurzel.

raised in sandy soil free from alkali. Where a market can be had, and the conditions are favorable, it is a very profitable crop. It is also equal to the best for stock, or the table when young.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.—An improved variety of the French sugar beet, recommended as being hardier, and as containing more sugar than the old variety. Large and excellent for stock

French Yellow Sugar.—Slightly ovoid in shape, grows to a large size, is sweet and nutritious, excellent for stock feeding, and the table when young.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.—Cultivated exclusively for its leaves and leaf stalk which are prepared and served similar to Asparagus, and are tender and delicious. If cut frequently the young leaves reap pear and make excellent greens, taking the place of Spinage.

BROCOLI.

French, *Chou Brocoli*; German, *Brocoli Spargelkohl*; Spanish, *Broculi*.

Brocoli is a species of cabbage so nearly resembling the Cauliflower, as to be hardly distinguishable from it, being however, more hardy and easily grown. Treatment and cultivation is the same as for Cauliflower.

Early Purple Cape.—A popular sort, hardy, and heads well. The heads are large, of a brownish tint, and of excellent flavor.

Large White French.—A valuable variety, with large white heads, firm, and of good flavor.

Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to the yellow globe, but grows to a much larger size, and more of a half-long shape. Yields an enormous crop. One of the most desirable stock-feeding mangels.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Ovoid in shape, grows to a large size and produces an astonishingly large crop. The flesh is of a bright yellow, very nutritious, and said to be preferred by stock to any other. It can be grown successfully on shallower soil than the Long Red Mangels, and is easier gathered.

French White Sugar.—Large and excellent. The flesh is of a fine grain, tender and sweet, but not equal to the German Imperial for the production of sugar. Superior for stock feeding and for the table when young.

German Imperial White Sugar.—This is the variety mostly grown in California, and used in the manufacture of sugar. It gives the best results



German Imperial
White Sugar.



Brussels Sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*; German, *Kopf-kohl Gruner*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are very sweet and of excellent quality, growing in great numbers on the tall stem of the plant. Particularly valuable for our California climate, as a few plants will supply a constant succession during the whole year. Cultivate same as Cabbage.

Dwarf, Improved.—The best. Produce abundantly.

CABBAGE.

French, *Chou*; German, *Kopf-Kohl*; Spanish, *Repollo*.

Cabbage is the most universally cultivated of all garden vegetables, and will thrive in almost any soil; but to bring it to the greatest perfection, the soil should be deep, rich and moist. For early use, sow in hot-bed or cold frame in winter, or very early in the spring. For field culture, they may be sown in beds, and transplanted, or planted in the hills, a few seeds in each, and afterwards thinned out, leaving the strongest plant in each hill. Plant the early varieties one and a half to three feet apart, and the large, late kinds, three to four feet apart each way. In transplanting, set the plants up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be, or if the seed be planted in the hill, it should be a little lower than the surrounding level and the earth drawn up around the stock when hoeing. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds. To keep the late varieties over winter, dig a shallow trench in light, dry soil, cover the bottom with straw, place them head down, put a little straw over the leaves, and cover all with earth, allowing the roots to project above. In this manner they keep well, and are easily removed.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

Extra Early Express.—Claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It resembles somewhat the Jersey Wakefield, but it is rather larger, not quite so pointed, and of a more creamy tint. The heads are firm, fine, tender and of excellent quality.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—The variety so popular in the New York market. Heads conical, of medium size, firm, very crisp and tender. Early, and a sure header.

Early York.—A leading early kind. Being rather dwarf they can be set closer than most others. The heads form rapidly, and are very tender and sweet. Usually not quite as large as the Jersey Wakefield.

Early Large York.—A little larger and

usually a week later than the Early York. It is of hardy growth, the head is conical, firm and of good quality.

Henderson's Early Summer.—About ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. The head is round, and the largest of the early kinds; they can be set close in the row as the outer leaves are small. It remains long without bursting, is firm and of the best quality.

SECOND EARLY KINDS.

Early Winnigstadt.—A desirable kind, having conical heads that are solid, sure to form under almost any conditions, and keep better than most early varieties. Fine, and of excellent quality.



Winnigstadt.

German Filderkraut.—Heads rather larger and more pointed than the Winnigstadt, which it resembles. It is of excellent quality, and highly esteemed for making kraut.

Early Drumhead.—A standard medium early variety. Heads large, round, slightly flattened, and excellent for the family or market garden. It does not crack, and keeps till well on in the winter.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—A medium early kind, much resembling the early Drumhead. It grows low on the stem, and is a sure header; firm, fine-grained, tender and excellent. Keeps almost as well as the late kinds.

Early St. John's Day.—A medium early variety producing large, round heads slightly flattened. They do not crack readily, are solid and of excellent quality.

Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.—Produces the largest heads of the medium early kinds, which are round, flattened on top, very solid, do not crack, and keep better than any other variety maturing early. Crisp, tender and sweet.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

All Seasons, or Succession.—Medium early, heads large, round, slightly flattened, grows low on the stem, and resembles the Early Summer, except that the heads are usually larger. It is also a good keeper, and can be used as a fall and winter variety. Heads fine, tender and sweet, and superior for all purposes.

LATE KINDS.

Stone Mason Marblehead.—A large Drumhead variety; sure to head, fine-grained, tender and remarkably sweet and delicious. It is very hardy, enduring severe frost and easily kept all winter.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest variety known, cultivated mostly on account of its enormous size, usually averaging thirty pounds, but sometimes attaining a weight of sixty pounds. It is hardy and a

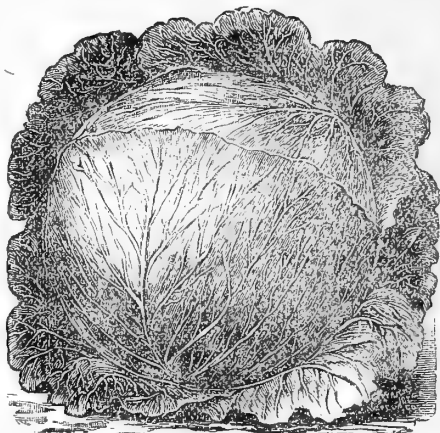
good keeper, but coarser, and not as well-flavored as most other kinds.

Excelsior Flat Dutch—

A leading late variety. Produces large, round heads, flattened on top, heads sure to form, keep well, and are of excellent flavor, tender and sweet. One of the best late market kinds.

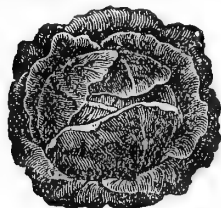
Premium Flat Dutch.—

Similar to the Excelsior Flat Dutch, in form, size and quality, but grows lower on the stem, is finer grained, less liable to crack, matures earlier and keeps equally as well; can be used for either second early or late crop.



Premium Flat Dutch.

Premium Drumhead.—An improvement on the Large Drumhead, grows lower on the stem, is larger and matures earlier, but keeps equally as well, and has no superior in any respect for all family and marketing purposes, either for medium early or late crop. The seed we offer is unsurpassed by any in the market.



Red Dutch.

Red Dutch.—Forms a round, solid head, of a deep red or purple color. Hardy and keeps well, used mostly for pickling and salads.

Green Globe Savoy.—Forms a large cluster of dark green, finely curled leaves, but not a solid head. It is tender and delicately flavored. It is hardy and improved by frost.

Drumhead Savoy.—Forms a larger and more compact head than the Globe Savoy, but is similar in quality and flavor, having the peculiar curled appearance of the Savoy varieties.

Bridgeport Drumhead.—A variety of Drumhead Cabbage having large solid heads. Desirable on rich soil for late crop.

Surehead.—Remarkable both for its certainty to head, and its ability to withstand drought.

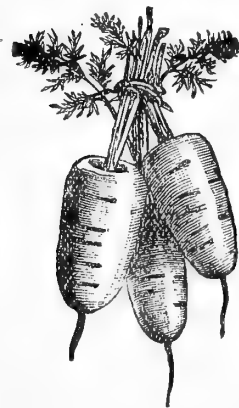
CARROT.

French, *Carotte*; German, *Mohre*; Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

The Carrot is nutritious and healthful and deserves to be more extensively cultivated, both for the table and stock feeding.

Sow as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches apart, according to the kind you are growing. The seed germinates slowly, requiring sometimes three weeks for the young plants to appear. To get a start of the weeds, soak the seed a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in sand, plaster or wood ashes before sowing, or let the ground lie several days after it is prepared for the seed, when the weeds can be killed. The soil should be rich and loose, and it will produce smoother carrots if it is manured the year previous. Sow three pounds to the acre, or one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of row.

Early French Horn.—For forcing. The earliest variety and best for forcing. The root is thick but very short; flesh deep orange, fine grained and excellent.



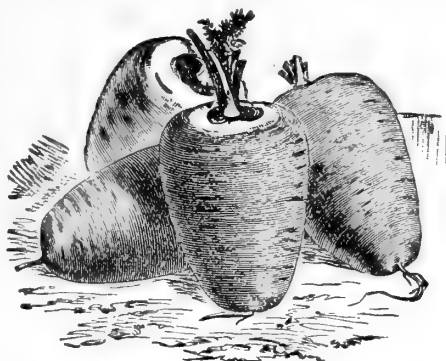
Scarlet Horn.

Early Scarlet Horn.—

The best early kind for general use. It is larger than the forcing variety, but equally as good in quality, and produces a much larger crop.



Half Long Stump Rooted.
quality; has no hard core, and is not surpassed by any kind either for the table or stock feeding.



Early Ox Heart.

Early Ox Heart, or Guerande.—

A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine grained, and excellent, either for the table or stock feeding.

Early Half-Long Scarlet Stump Rooted.—

A little later than the Horn varieties, but equal to them in grain and

Danver's Orange, Half Long.—In form, about midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. It is of a rich, dark orange color; very smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than most carrots. First-class in every respect, both for the garden and field crop.



Danver's
Orange.

Finest Long Orange.—The leading large scarlet fleshed variety, grown extensively for stock-feeding as well as for table use. For size of root, quality of flesh and quantity of crop, it has no superior. Requires a deeper soil than the short and half long kinds.

Large White Belgian.—Extensively grown for stock feeding. The most productive of all. Grows much above ground, so that the entire crop can be pulled by hand. The White Belgian has recently been much improved, in the same manner as the Finest Long Orange, and is now larger, and of finer quality than formerly. The stock we offer has no superior.

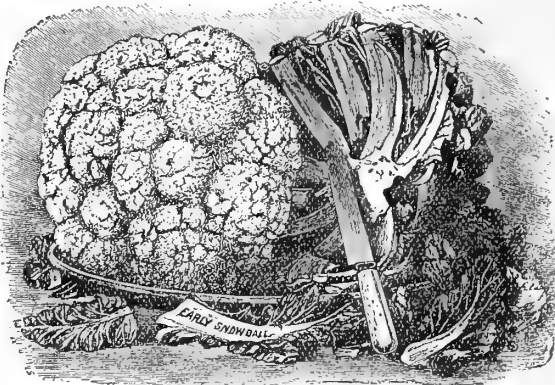


Finest
Improved
Long
Orange.

CAULIFLOWER.

French, *Choufleur*: German, *Blumen-Kohl*: Spanish, *Coliflor*.

The Cauliflower belongs to the cabbage family, and from its superior qualities as a table vegetable is fast growing in favor. To insure success, a rich, moist, soil should be selected. For early crop, start in hot-bed, for later use sow in open ground; transplanting to fifteen inches apart, in thirty inch rows. Cultivate thoroughly; hilling up the earth around the stalks at each hoeing, and water well, while the heads are forming.



Early Snowball.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—Very dwarf, and the earliest. The heads are of good size, pure white, very solid, sure to form, of excellent quality and delicate flavor.



Early Erfurt Cauliflower.

Early Snowball.—By many considered one of the best varieties. A sure header, producing handsome, round, firm heads, of excellent flavor and quality. Heads large, mature early, and keep well all winter.

Early London.—A leading early variety. It is a sure header, hardy and easier of cultivation than many other kinds. The heads are large, solid, very white, tender and delicious.

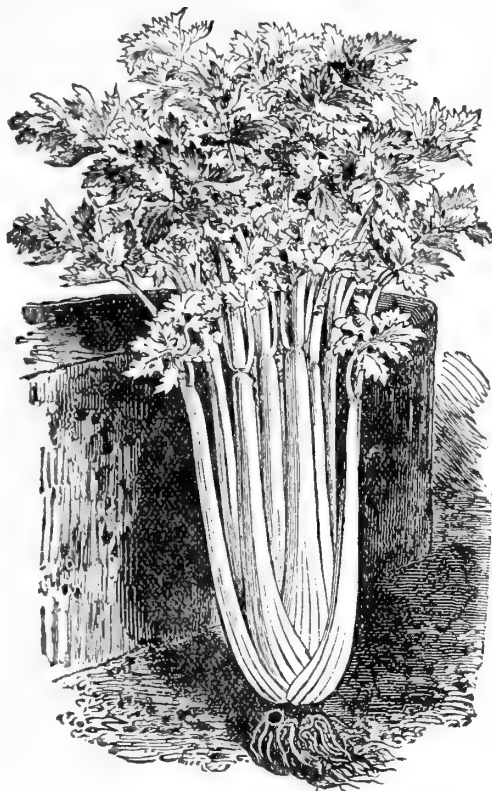
Early Paris.—A popular early sort. The heads are large, white, tender and excellent. Early and compact growing. A favorite with market gardeners.

Large White French.—Large white heads. A standard variety for early or late crop. Heads sure to form, tender and excellent. A good keeper.

Lenormand's Short Stem.—One of the largest and most reliable for general cultivation. The heads are well protected by leaves, so that it is particularly valuable for growing in dry, hot localities.

CELERY.

French, *Celeri*; German, *Seleri*; Spanish, *Apio*



Golden Self-Blanching.

flavor which is a sure indication of its superior quality. Our stock is the very best in the market.

Golden Self-blanching.—A variety somewhat resembling the White Plume, and like it, requiring but little earthing up to secure perfect blanching. It is of a rich golden tint when ready for the table; very handsome and of excellent quality.

Dwarf Golden Hearted.—A new variety of great value; splendid keeper, remarkable for its fine quality. Heart of bright golden color.

Large White Solid.—A standard variety, and one of the largest. A strong, vigorous grower, crisp, tender and of good flavor, firm, and keeps longer than most others.

Celery is justly coming into more general use, on account of its healthfulness. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in rich, mellow, open beds, in rows, to avoid crowding the young plants, and more easily keep them free from weeds. When two or three inches high, transplant to furrows, and when eight to ten inches high fill up the furrows, continuing, at intervals, to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. The vigor and quality of the stalk is improved by partially topping when transplanting. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered.

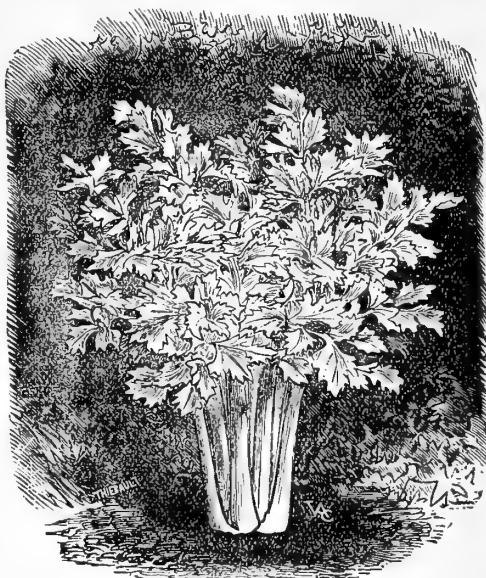
Giant Pascal.—A new variety. It is large and of unusually rapid and vigorous growth. The stalks are easily blanched, firm, crisp and tender; of a beautiful golden tint, and possessing in a high degree the rich nutty

Dwarf White Solid.

—Remarkable for its keeping qualities. A standard variety, of good flavor; solid and crisp. Being dwarf, it can be planted closer together than most other kinds.

Henderson's Half Dwarf.—Of vigorous growth; having the fine nutty flavor for which celery is so much admired more fully developed than most varieties. Very solid; yellowish white when blanched. One of the very best market kinds.

White Plume.—A new variety; popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require less blanching than other kinds. Tie the tops together and hill up the earth slightly. Its handsome plume-like top is very ornamental on the table. It is quite early and a fine market sort.



White Plume.

Boston Market.—Forms a cluster of small stalks, instead of a few large ones. Fine, crisp, and superior flavor.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.—A variety having turnip-shaped roots, which are used principally for seasoning meats and soups; also used for salads.

Celery Seed, for Flavoring.—Seed used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, etc.



Celeriac.

CHERVIL.

French, *Cerfeuil*; German, *Gartenkerbel*.

A sweet, aromatic plant, used as a salad while young and tender; also as Parsley for garnishing and seasoning soups, etc. Sow thinly early in spring in drills a half inch deep, and one foot apart; as the plants grow they may be thinned out, or transplanted, if desired.

Curled.—The principal variety grown.

CHICORY.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Cigorien*.

Extensively used to adulterate and as a substitute for coffee. The culture is the same as for carrots. Dig at about the same time as carrots, wash, slice, and dry by artificial heat. The blanched leaves are used, by some, for salad.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—The best kind.

COLLARDS.

French, *Chou*; German, *Blatter-Kohl*.

A species of cabbage, known also as Cole, or Colewort, grown throughout the South for greens. Sow in autumn, in rows a foot apart, and treat same as cabbage.

True Georgia, or Southern.—The leading and best variety.



Collards.

CORN, Sweet.

French, *Mais*; German, *Welschkorn*; Spanish, *Maíz*.

Corn thrives best in warm, rich soil. The smaller varieties may be planted in drills two and a half feet apart, and ten inches apart in the drills. The larger kinds should be planted in drills three and a half feet apart and thinned to a foot apart; or may be planted in hills three and a half feet apart, each way, allowing three or four stalks to remain in a hill; the latter is the usual way, though in drills the product is greater per acre. Success can only be secured by thorough cultivation.



Early Corey.

In cooking the varieties having red cobs, the ears should be dropped into boiling water, and removed as soon as done, or the kernels will become stained.

Extra Early Corey.—The earliest sweet variety yet introduced; being ready for the table at least a week in advance of the Marble-head. It produces the largest ears of any of the very early kinds, and is rapidly growing in favor. When ripe, the grains have a peculiar yellowish pink color.

Extra Early Marblehead.—A very early sweet variety. Of dwarf growth, ears rather small, but well formed and full. Very sweet, rich and tender. When cooking put the ears in boiling water and remove as soon as done, or the red cob will stain the corn.

Early Minnesota.—One of the earliest kinds of sweet corn. The ears are of the best quality; it is very productive. A popular early variety.

Early Pee and Kay.—Quite large ears for so early a variety. Ten or twelve rowed, straight and handsome. Fit for the table about the same time as the Early Minnesota.

Crosby's Early.—An early kind producing well-filled ears of ten to twelve rows. It is remarkably sweet and tender, and considered by many superior to most other kinds.

Moore's Early Concord.—Sweet, medium early, producing large, handsome ears, of excellent quality, that grow low on the stalk.



Early Minnesota.

Early Sweet or Sugar.—Excellent for general crop. Medium early, remaining in condition for the table a long time, tender and sweet.

Perry's Hybrid.—A new variety; stalk of medium height. The ears are large and grow low on the stalk. Kernels large, very white, tender and sweet.

Early Mammoth Sweet.—Produces the largest ears of any variety, which are filled to the tip, with large full kernels; sweet, tender and delicious. The most popular variety for canning; also good for market, or home use. The leading variety for a large and certain crop.

Hickox.—Ears long and extremely fine looking. Kernels large and flat. A late variety.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Remarkable for remaining a long time in a fresh condition, suitable for the table. Hardy and productive, and the best late variety for general use. Also very tender and sugary.

Black Mexican.—One of the sweetest and best for the table. It is re- Early Mammoth markedly productive, and well suited to a

warm climate. It is white, and beautiful when in condition for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe. Said to be less subject to the attack of worms, than other sweet kinds.

Early Adam's or Burlington.—A very early variety, not strictly a sweet corn, but white and tender, and extensively used for the table.

Common Sweet.—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills.

FIELD VARIETIES.

Early Red Blazed.—An early, hardy variety, enduring considerable cold. Stalks of medium height, having few suckers. The ears are long, eight rowed, and well filled. Kernels bright yellow at the base, shading into red at the tips.

Improved King Philip.—A remarkably early variety for field crop. Will mature in three months after planting. Ears ten to twelve inches long; eight rowed. Large reddish kernels

Early Canada.—Also known as the Yellow Flint. A rapid-growing, early yellow kind, and on this account, much used for replanting. Superior where the seasons are short.

Early White Flint.—A variety much used for making hominy. Productive, early, and of beautiful appearance.



Stowell's
Evergreen.



Improved Leaming.—Ears nine to twelve inches long, eighteen to twenty rows; grains long and wedge-shaped, indented at the outer end. Color rich yellow; small red cob. For general crop, unsurpassed.

Pride of the North, Yellow Dent.—A very early Dent variety, doing well where there are cold, short summers. Ears and kernels very handsome yellow.

Champion White Pearl.—A large white late Dent variety, pearly white kernels

Yellow Field.—Re-cleaned. A leading variety for general field crop.

Pop Corn.—Small White.

Pop Corn.—Rice.

CORN, BROOM.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but to obtain the best quality of brush, the land should be rich, and well, and deeply cultivated. Usually planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and thinned to four to six inches apart in the row.

Improved Evergreen.—An improvement on the common Evergreen. The result of many years careful selection. Does not grow as tall as the old variety. The brush is fine, and of a light green tint.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

French, *Cresson*; German, *Kresse*; Spanish, *Mastruco*.

The leaves, when young have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as salad, either alone or mixed with other salad plants. The seed vegetates quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. As they are milder, and tenderer when young, the seed should be sown at intervals of ten to fifteen days, making the first sowing as soon as the ground can be prepared. May be cut several times.

Curled.—The best garden variety.

CRESS, WATER.

French, *Cresson de Fontaine*; German, *Brunnenkresse*; Spanish, *Berro*.

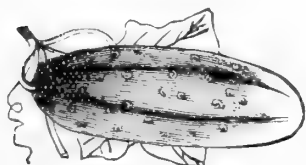
A delicate, pungent salad plant, very agreeable alone, or mixed with other salads. Entirely distinct from common cress, thriving only where its roots are submerged. Sow the seed thinly along the banks of any shallow stream, early in spring. It will increase rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, and reappear every spring, with no further attention.

Water Cress.—A hardy aquatic plant.

CUCUMBER.

French, *Concombre*; German, *Gurke*; Spanish, *Cohombro*.

Cucumbers take a warm, sandy soil, and should not be planted in open ground until the weather is settled and warm; as they will not thrive until the ground is thoroughly warmed. Plant in hills four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants, after danger from insects is passed. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. As fast as the cucumbers attain a suitable size, they should be taken from the vine, whether required for use or not, as any ripening soon destroys their fruitfulness. The fruit should be carefully shaded, as exposure to the sun causes the flesh to become tinted with green, and bitter. When preparing them for the table, all flesh so affected should be removed.



White Spine.

Early White Spine.—Even in shape at both ends, and uniform in size and color. In great demand for pickling, being the variety almost universally grown for the pickle factories of San Francisco. Also a fine market and table sort.



Short Green.

Early Short Green, or Early Frame.—A vigorous and productive variety, producing fruit of medium size and regular form; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for the table, or for pickling while small.

Early Cluster.—A productive early kind. The fruit, which is not large, is borne in clusters, and is crisp, and of good flavor.

Nichol's Medium Green.—A variety of recent introduction, producing an abundant crop of smooth, handsomely formed fruit of medium size and excellent quality, either for pickling or slicing.

Best Long Green.—The leading large variety. Fruit from ten to twelve inches long, dark green, crisp and tender. The Long Green kinds are not suitable for pickling. When sufficiently matured they are too large to be of convenient size, or make a handsome pickle.

Boston Pickling.
—A prolific bearer, fruit of medium size, rather pointed at the ends, bright green and of good quality, especially for pickling.



Long Green.

Small Gherkin.—A distinct variety, not strictly a cucumber; fruit very short, but rather thick, used only for pickling.

EGG PLANT.

French, *Aubergine*; German, *Eierpflanze*; Spanish *Bernegena*.

The Egg Plant, though not universally grown, is fast winning its way to more general use, and properly served is a most excellent dish. It will grow in any good garden soil, but the best results are obtained, in a deep, rich, warm loam. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in a hot-bed, or well-protected, warm place, kept very moist. Do not transplant till the weather is settled, and the ground thoroughly warm. They thrive with the same treatment as that given the tomato

Early Long Purple.—Fruit rather long, usually largest at the blossom end; a hardy kind, productive and of good quality.

Early Round Purple.—Fruit large, oval round, deep purple, tender and excellent. Desirable for the family, or market garden.

Large New York Improved Purple.—Similar in form to Early Round Purple, but a little later. Fruit of good quality and produced abundantly.

Black Pekin.—Oval round, of medium size, very dark, glossy and handsome. Flesh delicate and excellent. Prized for the family garden.



Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Endivien*; Spanish, *Endivia*.

The garden Endive is much cultivated in Europe for winter salad. It is bitter until properly blanched, when it makes a fine salad, and is also used for greens. Sow at any time during spring, or later for winter use, in drills a foot apart. Thin from ten to twelve inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when it is blanched by gathering the leaves, and tying them by the tips, in conical form. The light and air are thus excluded from the inner leaves, which, in two or three weeks, will be found to be blanched.

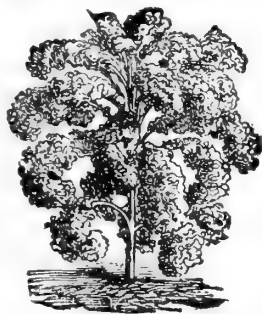
Green Curled.—The hardiest variety. Dark Green, beautifully curled leaves, crisp and tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian; Scarolle.—Has broad, thick leaves, which form a large, loose head. Fine for soups and stews. If blanched, by tying the outer leaves together, it makes an excellent table salad.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

French; *Chou-Vert*; German, *Blatter Kohl*; Spanish, *Breton*.

Kale, or Borecole, is a kind of cabbage that does not form a close and solid head, but a cluster of beautifully curled or wrinkled leaves, that are tender and of excellent flavor. It requires the same treatment as cabbage, and is very hardy, being improved by frost.



Scotch Kale.

Green Curled Scotch.—Produces an abundance of dark-green, curled leaves. Very hardy. The leading variety.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens.—A dwarf variety, finer and more compact than the Scotch. Can be sown in the fall, for use early in spring.

Dwarf German Purple.—A variety much prized by the Germans, and similar to German Greens, except that it has a deep purple tint. Very handsomely curled, and of good quality. Also hardy and can remain in the garden all winter.

KOHL RABI.

French, *Chou-Rave*; German, *Kohlrabi*; Spanish, *Cal de Nabo*.

Kohl Rabi is a vegetable partaking somewhat of the nature and flavor, of both the cabbage and turnip. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb resembling a turnip, which is the edible part. It should be cut for the table before it is fully grown, as they become tough and stringy, if allowed to grow too long. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills, same as for turnips. Thin to six inches in the row; or they may be transplanted like cabbage.

Early White Vienna.—Best table sort—pure white, medium sized bulbs.



Kohl Rabi



Leek.

LEEK.

French, *Poireau*, German, *Lauch*, Spanish, *Puerro*.

The Leek belongs to the Onion family, and on account of being milder and less pronounced in flavor, is preferred by many for soups and stews. It is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one inch deep. When six inches high, the earth may be hilled up to cover the neck; or, if desired to blanch them very white, plant them in trenches and earth up like Celery.

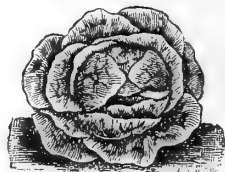
Large Rouen, or American Flag.—A large, strong-growing variety, of good quality, and hardy. The leading market kind.

Monstrous Carenton.—Rather larger than the Flag, and very tender and mild, on account of its rapid growth.

LETTUCE.

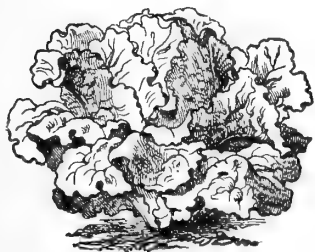
French, *Laitue*; German, *Lattich*; Spanish, *Lechuga*.

Lettuce will thrive in any good garden soil, and requires so little care, that all who have the ground at their disposal should raise enough for their own use, and especially as the quality depends almost entirely on its crisp freshness. Where severe frosts prevail, it may be sown under cover in fall, and transplanted, and in milder localities as soon as the soil can be thoroughly prepared, in open ground, in drills fifteen inches apart. Thin out by using the larger plants as soon as of sufficient size, and so continue until the crop is exhausted. Keep the ground moist and loose and the bed free from weeds.



Early Tennis Ball.

Early Tennis Ball.—Black seeded. The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Leaves dark green, thick and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover, and for forcing.



Simpson's Early Curled.

Early Boston Market.—For forcing, and one of the best for that purpose. Similar to the Tennis Ball in quality, but rather larger and lighter colored. Matures quickly, and is crisp and tender.

Early Prize Head.—An early variety not strictly forming a head, but a dense cluster of beautifully bronzed leaves, that are remarkably tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed, remaining long in condition for the table. Too delicate and tender for market gardening, but for family use, where it can be taken from the garden and immediately prepared for the table, it has no superior.

Simpson's Early Curled.—A leading early market variety. Forms a dense mass of finely curled, and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender and do not wilt readily; a good market kind. It is also used for very early planting and forcing.



Simpson's Black
Seeded.

Early Curled Silesia.—This variety forms more of a loose head than Simpson's Early Curled, and is rather larger. It is an erect, strong grower and good market kind. The small plants can be used very young, as the inner leaves soon form,

Simpson's Early Black Seeded.—An excellent variety, and not as generally grown as its merits justify. It has all the good qualities of Simpson's Early Curled, which it resembles, but is larger, lighter colored, and the leaves are less curled. It is one of the tenderest and sweetest, and remains so, longer than most other kinds.



San Francisco Market.

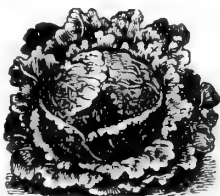
San Francisco Market.—Large, solid heads; bearing transportation well. Color beautiful medium light green; opens very white; tender and sweet. Undoubtedly a desirable acquisition as a market or family variety.

Philadelphia Butter.—Forms a close, firm head, with few outer leaves. A fine variety for the family or market garden.

Large Drumhead.—A leading market variety, and one of the largest heading kinds, but the heads are not as solid as the Hanson, or Deacon. It is long running to seed, white, crisp and tender.

Hanson's.—This variety forms the most perfect heads of any—which, of course, are much smaller, but closely resembling in form, Early Summer Cabbage. They are of a creamy white inside, and very tender, but should be used young, as they are liable to become bitter with age, or when they mature slowly. An excellent market kind, longer in running to seed than any other

Deacon.—An excellent variety that forms heads similar to the Philadelphia Butter, but firmer, and of a deeper green. It is a good market kind, slow to run to seed, and withstands heat better than most others.



Denver Market.

Denver Market.—The chief characteristic of this sort is that it has a beautifully curled savoy-like leaf, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is also a Drumhead variety of very excellent quality and extremely early. Sure to enjoy great popularity.

Large Passion.—A Drumhead sort; outer leaves tinged with brown. Largely used on the tables of San Francisco and very popular in and around New Orleans.



White Paris Cos.

White Paris Cos, or Romaine.—A distinct variety forming oblong, upright heads, largest near the top. It is hardy, tender and crisp, and does not run to seed as quickly as some other Cos varieties, of which it is generally considered the best.

MELON, MUSK.

French, *Melon*; German, *Melone*; Spanish, *Melon Muscatel*.

Melons are so universally grown, and justly popular, as to require but little description. Of semi-tropical habit, it comes to its full state of perfection in the rich sandy loams, and warm valleys, of the Pacific Slope and Southern States. Under the above head all the green and yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes and Nutmeg Melons are classed. As the kinds are exceedingly liable to intermix with each other, and with Cucumbers, Gourds, Pumpkins, and Squashes, and thus deteriorate, they should not be planted near each other. Plant when danger of frost is past, and the weather settled and warm, in rich, mellow soil, in hills six feet apart each way, allowing three or four healthy plants to remain in a hill. If the soil be too light and sandy, enrich with a little well-rotted manure, thoroughly spaded into the bottom of the hill. Sprinkle the young plants

with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. Old seed fruits most. Our list includes—both in Musk and Water Melons—the very best varieties.

GREEN-FLESHED KINDS.

Early Jenny Lind.—A small, very early variety; flattened at the ends. The flesh is very sweet and juicy.



Jenny Lind.

Early Baltimore, or Acme.—A good-sized, oval round, very desirable variety. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. Popular in the markets of the Eastern and Southern cities.

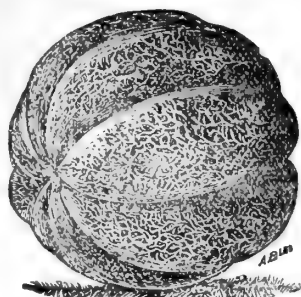
Small Green Nutmeg.—A variety resembling the Jenny Lind, and ripening nearly as early. The flesh is fine and very sweet. Superior for the early market, or family garden.

Large Netted Cantaloupe.—A rather large variety, medium early, of excellent quality; desirable either for the family or market garden.

Large Green Nutmeg.—An improved variety of the old Green Nutmeg;



Hackensack.



Large Cantaloupe.

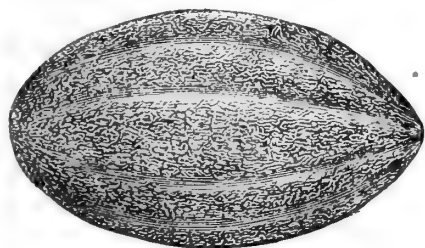
Skillman's Fine Netted.—Very early of small size, flesh light green, very thick and sweet. Shape, varies from oval to round.

Casaba, or Green Persian.—The largest of the green-fleshed kinds, and one of the most desirable; long, rounded at the ends. Flesh thick and firm, but juicy, sweet and delicious.

Bay View.—Fully as large as the Casaba, but a handsomer Melon, ripening earlier. The flesh is rich and melting, and will ripen well if taken from the vine a little green, which makes it one of the best market kinds.



Montreal.



Casaba, or Green Persian.

quite as early, and deeper ribbed. Good for the family or market garden

Orange Christiana.—A distinct variety, ripening nearly as early as the Surprise. The rind is a deep yellow. The flesh is so thick that it has little center cavity; is deep orange-colored, highly flavored and rich.

Emerald Gem.—Medium size, rather deeply ribbed, not netted, but smooth and handsome. The flesh is as thick as the Christiana, but pronounced sweeter, and more delicate and delicious. It ripens early, and is very prolific.

has all its good qualities, combined with larger size, thicker and firmer flesh, and a more vigorous vine. About as early as the Large Netted Cantaloupe, which it resembles.

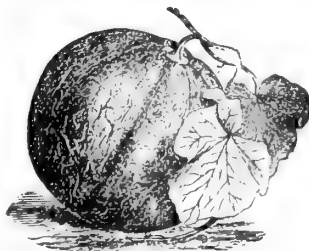
Hackensack.—A large prolific variety growing in favor; oval round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and netted. The flesh is delicious, juicy and sweet. A good market kind.

Montreal Nutmeg.—A large variety, ripening medium early; not deeply ribbed nor netted. The flesh is thick, firm and excellent, keeps well after taken from the vine; a good market kind.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise.—The earliest of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oval round, medium size, rather smooth, the flesh is highly flavored and delicious. Excellent for early marketing.

Early Yellow Cantaloupe.—Similar to the Surprise, but usually larger, not ripening



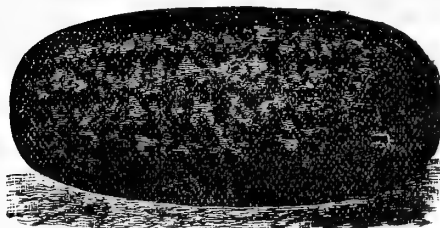
Osage, or Miller's Cream

Osage, or Miller's Cream.—Medium size, shallow ribs and thin netting. Color deep green. Flesh is a decided salmon in color and is good clear down to the rind.

Long Yellow.—A large, deeply ribbed, long oval Melon, with thick yellow flesh, of fair quality. Much used, before fully ripe, for Mangoes.

MELON, WATER.

French, *Melon d'Eau*; German, *Wasser-Melone*; Spanish, *Sandia*.



Phinney's Early.

The Water Melon, in its origin and habits, is similar to the Musk Melon, and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that the hills should be farther apart.

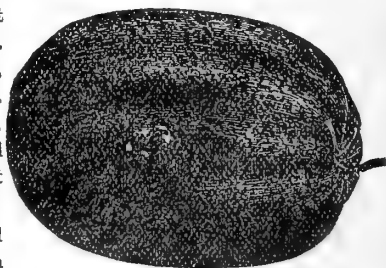
Phinney's Early.—A valuable early kind producing an abundant crop. Rather long, rounded at the ends. It is mottled

with stripes of dark and light green, thin firm rind; flesh of excellent grain and quality.

Mountain Sweet.—Medium size, long, rather square at the ends, sometimes slightly curved, rind dark green; flesh deep red and firm, but ripening well to the core. A good market kind.

Lodi, or San Joaquin.—A great producer, and very popular in California. Cylindrical shape, uniform medium size, rind yellowish green, thin and firm. Seeds large, ashy white. Flesh dark pink, firm, ripening well to the core, sweet and delicious. It holds its place in the market after being tested for many years.

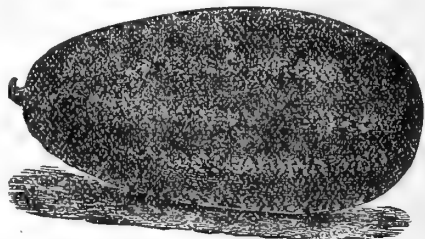
Ice Cream, or Peerless.—Rind pale green mottled, nearly round; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and delicious; excellent for the family garden. A standard variety.



Ice Cream, or Peerless.

Vau Cluse.—Red seeded. Extremely early. Flesh bright red and free from any stringy feature. We have in this a very desirable early melon.

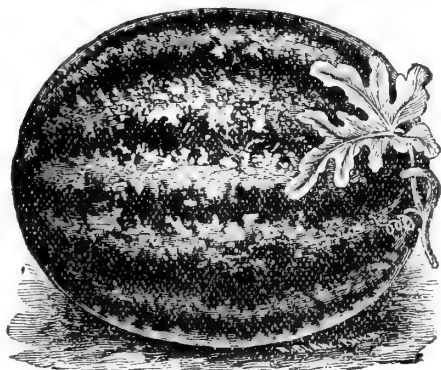
Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake.—Above the average in size, a strong grower and good bearer, mottled with stripes of dark and light green; long, rather square at the ends; firm rind, flesh deep scarlet, of excellent grain and quality; ships well, and is a good market, or family garden variety.



Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake,

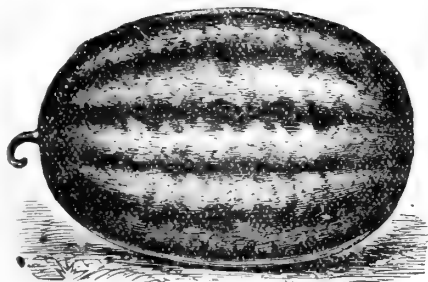
Boss.—A large kind, resembling the Gypsy in shape, but dark green in color; rind thin; flesh deep scarlet, very sweet and delicious. An excellent variety for the family garden.

Kolb's Gem.—A new variety of apparent great merit. Very large, oval-shaped, deeply mottled, vines vigorous and remarkably productive. Flesh bright scarlet, and of excellent quality. Rind thin, but very firm. Can be safely shipped long distances.



Kolb's Gem.

Cuban Queen.—The largest variety known, having attained a weight of one hundred pounds in California. Ovalround, dark and light green mottled stripes of pronounced shade; vines not large, but vigorous; flesh deep scarlet and firm, ripening well to the core. A good shipper for so large a melon.



Cuban Queen.

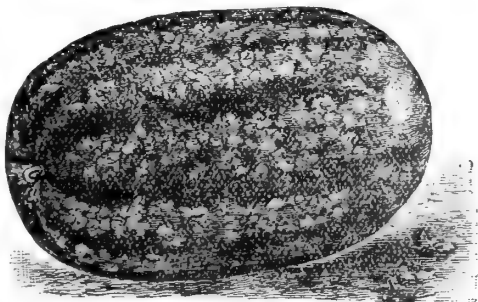
Dixie.—This is a new melon of excellent quality. Flesh red and tender, size medium to large, skin dark green, beautifully mottled and very attractive. A heavy cropper and fine for shipping, or home use.

Dark Icing, or Ice Rind.—A distinct variety, resembling in size and shape the Peerless or Ice Cream,

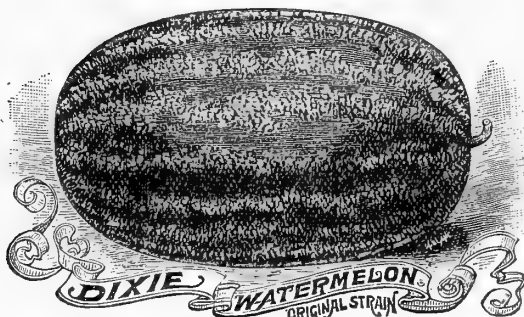
but is lighter in color, and faintly mottled. The rind is not thick, but

Mammoth Iron-Clad.—

A large, long, mottled dark and light green melon; with thin, but very firm rind, as its name indicates. Large vigorous vines, that come in to bearing rather late, and should have very rich, or well-manured soil. The flesh resembles that of Kolb's Gem.



Mammoth Ironclad.



rather firm. The flesh is remarkably juicy, sweet and delicious.

Light Icing, or Jordan's Gray Monarch.—A very large variety; light green in color, flesh light red, tender and sweet. Considered by many the best melon grown.

Black Spanish.—A round melon of medium size; rind very dark green, thin but firm; seeds black. The flesh is deep scarlet, firm, with no hard center, and is remarkably sweet and delicious. One of the best for the family garden, also much used for marketing.

Green and Gold.—Flesh golden yellow, the only light fleshed sort on our list; very sweet and juicy; skin dark green; ripens early.

Early Seminole.—Large and quite early; yields a large crop, color predominating, gray, although light green ones are frequently found on the same vines.

Florida Favorite.—Quite different from any other kind, but somewhat resembling the Peerless or Ice Cream.

Citron.—A small round Melon with a hard shell, used exclusively in making preserves. Flesh white, seeds red.

Colorado Citron, or Apple-pie Melon.—Used for preserves also. Seeds green.

MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus that does not produce seed, but is propagated from the white fibers resembling roots, that spread from the base of the stool, termed Spawn. They are grown in out-buildings, cellars, caves, or wherever a uniform temperature of 60° to 70° can be maintained. Make beds of fermenting manure, which should be large and deep enough to acquire a heat of about 70°. When at the proper temperature, insert bits of spawn at intervals. As soon as signs of growth appear, place two inches of soil over them, and cover all with straw. Water is used if necessary, which should be warmed to the temperature of the bed. Mushrooms appear in six to eight weeks, and should be collected when at the proper size for the table. More complete directions are contained in each box.

We offer French in boxes and English in bricks.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutarde*, German, *Senf*, Spanish *Motazæ*.

A hardy, pungent plant highly esteemed by many as an appetizing salad, for which purpose it should be cut when two or three inches high. It is also used when larger as greens. The seed has an extensive sale, and is used in its natural state, and prepared. It should be sown in rich mellow soil, as early as the ground can be well prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled.—Highly esteemed in the South, where it is sown in the fall, and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated.

Yellow California, or White English.—Leaves mild, tender when young, and generally preferred for salad. The seed, which is light yellow, is largely used with pickles, and in salads.

NASTURTIIUM—*Tropæolum Majus*.

The Nasturtium is very popular as an ornamental plant, and also for the table. The leaves when young, are used as salad, and also in connection with the flowers for garnishing, and the seeds for capers and pickles; for which purpose, they should be gathered while green and tender. They are hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, beside a fence, trellis or other convenient support, as they grow fast, and vine to a considerable height.

Tall Varieties, Mixed.—Mostly used, as they produce the largest seeds. They have also very handsome foliage, and beautiful flowers. For Lobbianums, and fine Dwarf varieties—See Flower List

OKRA, or GUMBO.

French, *Gombo*, German, *Essbarer*, Spanish, *Quibombo*.

Extensively grown in the Southern States and California, where it may always be seen in the markets, either green or dried. Its peculiarly ribbed seed-pods, are much used in soups, and may be stewed and served as Asparagus. It is of easy cultivation, bearing well in any good soil. Sow thinly in shallow drills two feet apart, thinning to ten inches apart in the row. The pods should be gathered when about three inches long, and can be used fresh, or sliced and dried as apples, for winter use.



Okra.

Dwarf.—Best for general crop. The plant is dwarf,

but the pods are as long as in the larger-growing kinds,

and are produced much more abundantly

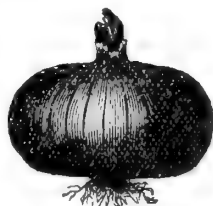
White Velvet.—A new, handsome and very productive variety. The pods are smooth, or very slightly ribbed, large, remain tender a long time, and are of the best quality,

ONION.

French, *Ognon*, German, *Zwiebel*, Spanish, *Cebolla*.

The Onion possesses great merit as a healthful article of diet, and is of easy cultivation. Its strong, disagreeable odor, can be almost entirely removed by changing the water once or twice while boiling. The soil should be the richest, or thoroughly manured and pulverized. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in shallow drills, a foot apart. Keep free from weeds, and thin out to two or three inches apart. They will not suffer by crowding each other some. Do not hill the earth around the bulbs, as they naturally grow above ground. They produce enormous crops, frequently amounting to many tons to the acre.

Extra Early Large Red Globe.—A large, Red Wethersfield. early, rapid-growing kind. Skin, deep purplish red; flesh



white, mild, and unusually sweet. Best for early use, as it does not keep long.



Extra Early Large Red Globe.

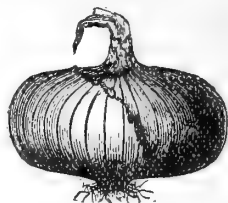
If the old ripe onions of this variety are set out in the spring, the old onion will run up to seed and the bottom disappear, but one or more new onions will grow from it, and quite a crop can be produced in this way with very little trouble.

Extra Early Red Flat.—Deep red in color, and considerably resembles the Red Wethersfield, except that it is much earlier and somewhat smaller; desirable for early market

Large Red Wethersfield.—A standard variety, and one of the best keepers, and most productive kinds. Its good keeping qualities render it one of the best for shipping. Large, slightly flattened, deep purplish red. Flesh coarser and stronger than the Early Red Globe, but rich and nutritious.

Southport Yellow Globe.—A large globe-shaped kind. An excellent keeper and shipper. Skin brownish yellow; flesh fine, mild and sweet

Yellow Danvers.—The leading large yellow kind, round, slightly flattened, flesh fine-grained, rather mild, very rich and sweet. One of the best keepers and shippers, and one of the most productive kinds.



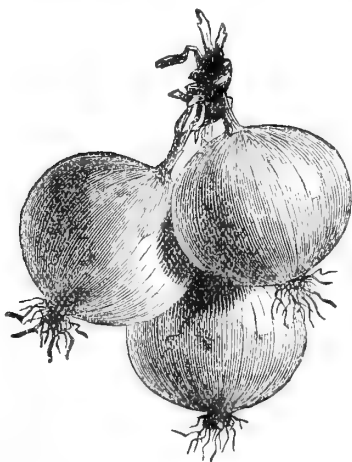
Yellow Danvers.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A uniformly globe-shaped, handsome variety; bright color; long keeper and heavy yielder.

Oregon Yellow Danvers.—Originated in the State of Oregon; has all the desirable features of our standard Yellow Danvers, and is rather more globular in shape.

Yellow Dutch.—A large flat yellow onion somewhat different in color from the other yellow kinds; long keeper; the seed is much used for growing bottom sets.

White Globe.—A handsome white, globe-shaped variety; flesh fine, very white, rich and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers, of the silver-skinned kinds.



Yellow Globe Danvers,

White Portugal, or Silver Skin.—A large flat kind. The best keeper of the large white varieties; flesh mild and sweet. Good for fall and early winter use.

El Paso, or Large Mexican.—One of the largest onions grown, frequently attaining a weight of three pounds, or more. Color mostly white, but sometimes tinged with yellow and red. Flesh rather



White Portugal.



El Paso, or Large Mexican.

continue to grow instead of running to seed. We do not recommend them for long keeping onions.

Mammoth Silver King.—An immense white onion of mild flavor, very thick through, but inclined to be flat rather than globe-shaped.

Spanish King, or Prize Taker.—An immense light golden-yellow onion originating in Spain; recently sprung into great popularity; very attractive.

Giant Rocca.—Light yellow, of immense size and globular form. It is of rapid growth, and yields enormously; flesh mild and sweet.

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—Resembles somewhat the American White Portugal, but is much larger. It is flat, pure white, mild, and of good flavor.

Giant Red Italian Tripoli.—Similar to the last in shape and size, and differs from it only in color, which is a moderately deep red.

Queen.—White, handsome and a good keeper. If sown thick, they produce small very firm bulbs, the best of all for pickling; if given more room they mature an excellent onion that will readily keep all winter.



Giant Red Italian Tripoli.

ONION SETS.

Bottom Onion Sets—Are grown from seed that has been sown very thick so they cannot attain a large size. The small onions thus obtained are planted out and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown direct from the seed. Yellow sets are most in demand, but Red and White are used to some extent. Sow forty to sixty pounds of black seed to the acre to raise sets.





Top Onions.

Top Onions—Are produced in clusters on the tops of the stalks and are separated and planted; to be used on the table when green, or left to grow into a ripe onion; color of the full-grown onion, light red. If the little Top Onions are wanted for seed, set out the old onions and they will produce them on the top of the stalks, but will not produce seed.

PARSLEY

French, *Persil*; German, *Petersilie*; Spanish, *Perejil*.

Parsley is very generally used for garnishing, and seasoning soups and stews. It can be used fresh from the garden, or dried and rubbed into a fine powder, when it can be bottled for winter use. It becomes finer and more beautifully curled, if cut frequently.



Triple Curled Parsley.

As the seed germinates slowly, it should be soaked a few hours in warm water, and sown in drills a foot apart, and half an inch deep, as early in spring as possible. Thin to three or four inches apart. Thrives best in deep, rich soil.

Moss Curled, or Fern Leaved.—A beautiful fern or moss-like variety. The best for garnishing.

Fine Triple Curled.—Fine for seasoning; also good for table decoration.

PARSNIP.

French, *Panaïs*; German, *Pastinake*; Spanish, *Chirivia*.

The Parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, and superior both for the table, and stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows, than either the Carrot or Turnip. As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in spring as possible, in drills fifteen inches apart, on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds, and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots are improved by freezing.

Long Dutch Sugar.—A fine-flavored, standard variety. Long, large roots. Sweet and sugary.

Hollow Crown.—Fine, smooth roots. The best for general use. Productive and excellent.



Parsnip.

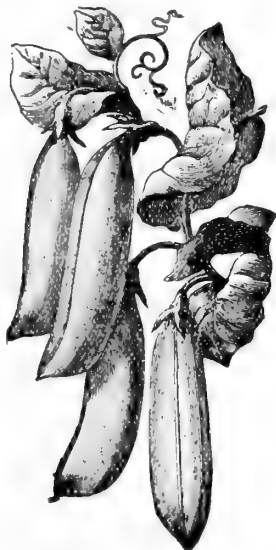
PEAS.

French, *Pois*; German, *Erbse*; Spanish, *Guisante*.

While almost any soil will produce good Peas, yet like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment, and careful cultivation, in a manner to gladden the heart, and replenish the purse of the gardener. Well-rotted stable manure and bone dust, make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of the greatest importance. For early Peas, plant as soon as the ground can be worked,

in light, well-drained soil, and a sunny exposure. For the main crop, a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about four feet apart, and three inches deep. Bush those that require it, when six inches high. The field crop may be sown broad-cast.

Our stock of Garden Peas has been grown from selected seed, are true to name, have been carefully hand-picked, and are fit for gardeners' use, at once. We ask our customers not to confound them with the common Peas usually found in the market at a low price, which are only fit for field use, for feeding stock. Our list includes the best varieties, and is sufficiently large to meet the wants of all.



First and Best.

First and Best.—Unsurpassed for early and even ripening. One of the very best for market gardeners, as the whole crop ripens within a few days, so that the ground may be cleared, and another crop planted. About forty-five days is the average from planting until the whole crop is ready for market.

E. J. Bowen's Extra Early.—A superior, extra early, productive sort. Grows two and a half feet high. A small, round, smooth pea, that ripens evenly, and is good either for the family or market garden.

Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke.—One of the most desirable extra early kinds, and very similar to the two preceeding.

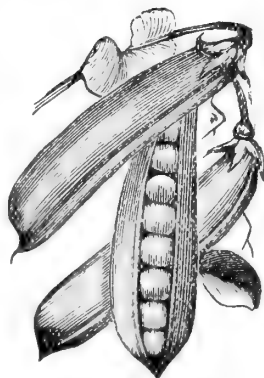
Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb.—Grows about nine inches high; extremely early; pods good length and well-filled; ripe peas, blue, smooth, round, fair size.

Earliest of All, or Alaska.—Earliest and best of all the blue, smooth varieties coming into pod as soon as the Extra Early. Height two to two and a half feet.

American Wonder.—One of the earliest sweet, wrinkled kinds in cultivation; constantly coming into more general use. It is wonderfully productive, the pods being large and well-filled. The pea is rather above the average in size, and very sweet and delicious. Height nine inches.

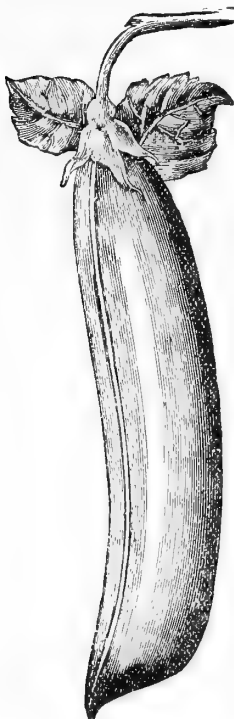
McLean's Little Gem.—A sweet, wrinkled Pea, coming in a little later than the American Wonder; grows taller, and continues in bearing longer. The quality of the pea is very superior. Height fifteen inches.

Premium Gem.—One of the earliest dwarf, green, wrinkled varieties. Prolific and of excellent quality. Similar to the Little Gem.



American Wonder.

McLean's Advancer.—A green, wrinkled sort bearing fine broad pods. Comes in next after the Gems. Popular market kind and used extensively by canners. Height two and a half feet.



Everbearing.—

Large sweet wrinkled; medium early; large pods; cooks quick; perhaps not quite as sugary as some others, but very desirable. Height one and a half to two feet.

Abundance.—

Medium early; very sweet and wrinkled; peas fair size, pods well filled. Its place as to earliness is next after Advancers. Height one and a half to two feet.

Yorkshire Hero.—

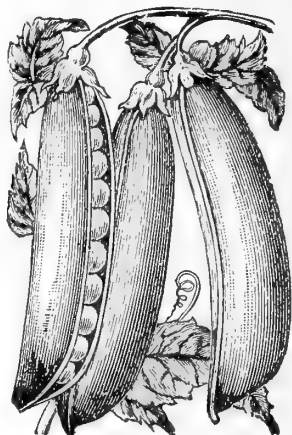
One of the largest, sweet, wrinkled kinds; vines strong and spreading; pods of good size and well-filled; much in use, and has enjoyed a long popularity; medium late; height two and a half feet.

Telephone. — This variety has now come into

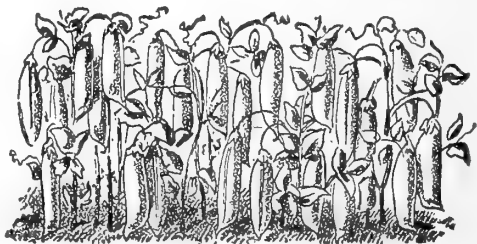
general use and is acknowledged to be of great merit. Peas large wrinkled; very sweet; pods enormous and well filled; we rank it as a late pea. Height four feet.

Champion of England. — The leading late, sweet, wrinkled pea. Vines large, luxuriant and very prolific. For either family use or the market garden it has no superior; five feet.

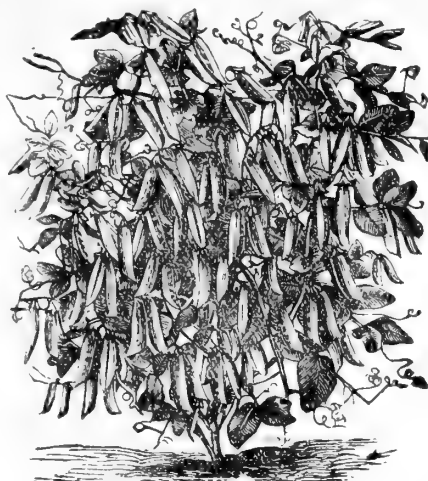
Stratagem.—A sweet, wrinkled variety, introduced from England. Vines not large, but of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop; beautiful, long pods,



Premium Gem.



Dwarf Peas.



Champion of England.

well-filled with large peas of good quality; two feet.

Large White Marrowfat.—A leading kind for the main crop; of vigorous growth; pods long, and well-filled with large, smooth peas, that are of a creamy color, and very handsome, when ripe; four feet.

Black Eyed Marrowfat.—Similar to the White Marrowfat, except that it has a black eye and a little more dwarf; yields heavy; three feet.

Dwarf Sugar Edible Podded—Gray Seeded.—One of the best Edible Podded kinds. Early; peas large, tender and very sweet.

Tall Sugar Edible Podded—Gray Seeded.—Similar to the Dwarf, but grows much larger and continues in bearing longer.

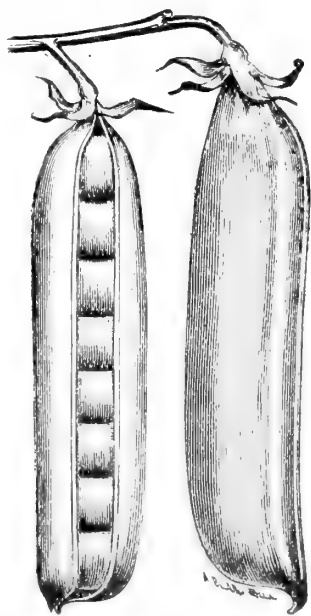
Field Peas.—White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, Blue or Green, Small White. These are sown broad-cast and fed to stock along with the vines, when green, or left to ripen, and sent to market to be made into split peas, or used for other food purposes.

PEPPER.

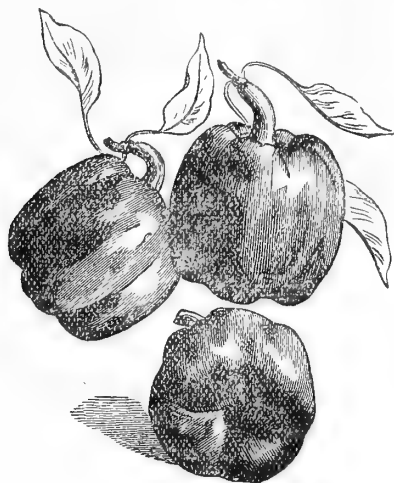
French, *Piment*; German, *Pfeffer*; Spanish, *Pimiento*.

The Pepper is extensively used for pickling and seasoning, and is a valuable stimulant to the production of eggs, when fed to fowls.

Sow the seeds early in hot-beds, or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds; when two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers, and will greatly increase the yield.



Stratagem.



Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.—Similar to the large Bell, but usually larger. Excellent for pickling and stuffing.

Red Cherry.—The pods are small, round, glossy scarlet, and very handsome when ripe. Excellent for mixing with pickles.

Long Red Cayenne.—Brilliant coral-red pods, three or four inches long. Very pungent. A prolific bearer; used largely with pickles when green.

Chili.—Produces small, pointed pods, that are a brilliant scarlet, and very pungent when ripe. Used largely in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Large Squash, or Tomato Shaped.—Pods short, thick and ribbed at the point. They are very productive; fleshy and mild, and excellent for pickling.

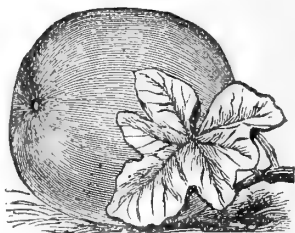
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A large, mild, thick-fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

PUMPKIN.

French, *Potiron*; German, *Kurbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza*

Pumpkins, though sometimes used for cooking, do not compare favorably, as a table vegetable, with the finer varieties of Squash, but are better adapted for stock-feeding, for which they are more profitable. They do not require as rich soil as Melons, and the hills should be farther apart; otherwise the treatment should be the same. Care should always be taken to keep the different varieties apart and also to keep them well separated from all other vining plants, as they readily amalgamate and deteriorate.

Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field.—A large, round variety, sometimes depressed at the ends; rind of a deep, glossy yellow. Vines vigorous and very productive. If protected, will keep well till mid-winter.



Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field.

Large Sweet Cheese.—Large, flat, dishing at the ends; flesh very thick, sweet and nutritious. More nearly related to the Squash, than the Large Yellow. Fine for the table.

Cushaw or Crook-neck.—A large productive kind, having a solid neck, resembling the Winter Crook-neck Squash. Fleshy and excellent.

Mammoth.— The largest known, often weighing over 100 lbs. Oval round, deep orange, slightly mottled; flesh not thick, but on account of its enormous size, yields a very large amount of feed per acre. Also used for the table.

RADISH.

French, *Radis et Rave*; German, *Rettig oder Radies*; Spanish, *Rabano*.

The Radish is cultivated for its root, which should be eaten when young and tender, as in maturing they become strong, tough and pithy. They should be sown for early use as soon as the ground can be well prepared, and for a succession, at intervals of two or three weeks throughout the season, in rich, loose, warm soil, as the quality depends largely on its rapid growth. Sow in rows a foot apart, and thin to two inches in the row by using the largest ones as soon as of sufficient size for the table. Keep free from weeds and well-watered. In the heat of Summer select a cool, shady place.

Early Long Scarlet.— The leading variety either for the family or market garden. From six to eight inches long; standing nearly half above ground; bright scarlet, smooth, crisp, tender and mild.

Early Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.—Something new in the way of a long radish, and proving itself very useful and worthy of general cul-

Early Long Scarlet. tivation; color strikingly bright scarlet; tip white, general appearance very attractive. It is extra early, and the flesh is very tender. Valuable for forcing or open ground.



Early Olive-Shaped, or Half Long Scarlet.



Early Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped

Early Olive-Shaped, or Half Long Scarlet.— An excellent variety of rapid growth, skin thin, flesh rose-tinted and very tender; two or three inches long, with slender tap root.

Early Half-Long Deep Scarlet. — A handsome variety resembling somewhat the Olive-shaped, but of a deeper scarlet, and having a smaller top. Flesh tender and of the best quality; good for forcing.

French Breakfast, or Half-Long White Tipped. — Medium size, of quick growth, crisp and tender; terminates more abruptly than the Half-Long Scarlet; lower end and tap-root white.

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted. — The leading turnip-shaped kind.

Deep scarlet, small tap-root; very crisp and tender. Of rapid growth, and if sown with others, the first ready for the table. One of the best for forcing.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. — Similar in shape and size to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, only that the under side of the bulb and tap-root are white.

Early Round Deep Scarlet. — A handsome early kind. Deep scarlet, smooth, crisp, and highly flavored. It is also good for forcing, and very showy, when served with the White Turnip Rooted.

Early White Turnip-Rooted. — The best white turnip-shaped variety. Is ready for the table in six weeks after planting. Pure white, small top, mild and crisp.

Improved Chartier. — Roots long, tapering rather abruptly and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth, they are soon ready for the table,

Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted.

remaining crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, a dull crimson shading through pink to white, at, or below the middle. Claimed by some to be a superior variety.

Long Black Spanish, Fall or Winter. — Very hardy, and good for winter use. If stored in sand, will keep good all winter. The roots which present a rusty black appearance, are large, firm, and not liable to become pithy.

Mammoth California or White China. — Extensively grown by the Chinese who introduced it into California. They are very large and cylindrical, terminating abruptly, with little tap root. The skin and flesh are of a transparent white. They are mild and tender, and keep well all winter.

Scarlet China, Winter. — A half-long variety, largest near the tap-root; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm and more pungent than most others. It is easily kept all winter.



RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

French, *Rhubarbe*; German, *Rhabarber*; Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.



Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is extensively raised near all large cities, and should be more generally grown, as it is ready for use at a time when nearly all kinds of fruit are out of market. Its culture is very simple, and it yields every spring an abundance of leaf stalks, which are delicious when made into pies, tarts, and sauce. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. In the fall, trench or sub-soil a piece of ground, manure very heavily, and transplant the young roots into it, three feet apart each way. Give a heavy dressing of manure annually, and cut off the seed stalks as they appear, to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by running to seed. The seed cannot be relied on to reproduce the same variety.

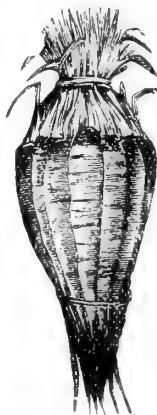
SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

French, *Salsifis*; German, *Borsbart*; Spanish, *Ostra Vegetal*.

Salsify is a nutritious and healthful vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip, closely resembling in flavor and being a good substitute for oysters. It is rapidly coming into more general use. Sow early in spring in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high, thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

Large White.—An early kind; tender and excellent.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. — The leading variety; produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots.



Salsify.

SPINAGE.

French, *Epinard*; German, *Spinat*; Spanish, *Espinaca*.

A wholesome, palatable, hardy vegetable, much used for greens. It is easily grown, and may be had during the entire season. It will grow on almost any soil but is more tender and succulent when grown in soil heavily manured, and well pulverized. For a summer crop, sow early, in drills a foot apart, and thin



Spinage.

leaves are round, thick and fleshy. Good for early market gardening.

Improved Thick-Leaved.—The leaves of this variety are unusually thick, fleshy and tender. It is also hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared.

Monstrous Viroflay.—This variety produces the largest leaves of any, yielding an enormous crop. Excellent for the family or market garden.

Long Standing.—An improved variety, having thick leaves, that remain tender longer than any other, and on this account one of the best for market gardeners.

SQUASH.

French, *Courge*; German, *Kuerbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza Tomtanera*;

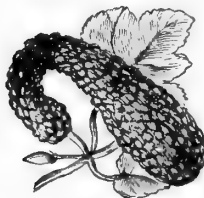
Squashes are extensively grown, and embrace many distinct varieties. Their easy cultivation, enormous yield, and nutritious qualities, render the larger kinds one of the best and most profitable crops for stock-feeding. The summer varieties are ready for the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be kept until the early kinds are again in the market. All kinds thrive best in loose, rich soil. The seed should not be planted till danger of frost is past, and the ground warm. They thrive under the same treatment as that recommended for Melons. Plant the summer varieties four feet apart each way and the winter kinds eight feet.



White Bush Scallop.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush Scallop.—The leading early Bush Scallop variety; round flat, with scalloped edges. The skin is white; the flesh is of excellent quality, and ready for use as soon as they are large enough.



Summer Crookneck.

Summer Crookneck.—An early prolific kind, having a solid, curved neck; the skin is yellow, thin, hard and very warty; flesh tender, and of good quality.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck.—About twice the size of the ordinary Summer Crookneck; is also earlier and more warty; a decided advance on the old kind.

Perfect Gem.—A variety coming into bearing

gradually to six inches apart. For early spring use, sow in the fall; and in cold climates, protect with a covering of straw. It should be cut back, using only the young leaves; the old ones are tough and stringy.

Large Prickly Seeded.—The hardest kind, and may be sown in the fall, only requiring protection during the most severe frosts. The seed is prickly, the leaves rather long and pointed; but thick and succulent.

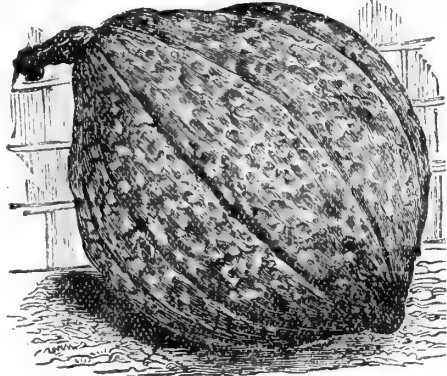
Round Summer.—An excellent variety for early spring sowing. The

later than the early summer kinds; rather small, round, slightly ribbed; flesh pale yellow; dry when cooked; rich and sweet. A prolific bearer.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES.

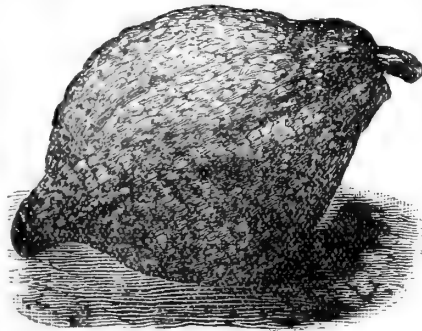
American Turban, or Essex Hybrid.—A medium-sized variety; rind dark orange-colored; flesh deep yellow, thick, fine grained, rich and sweet. It can be kept without difficulty till late in the season.

Early Prolific Marrow.—A new fall and winter variety, ripening two weeks earlier than the Vegetable Marrow which it resembles in shape, being only a little smaller, and keeping equally as well. It



Boston Marrow.

is surprisingly fruitful, yielding nearly twice the quantity of any other winter squash. Mottled deep orange and cream color; flesh dark yellow, thick, fine-grained, dry and sweet. Superior for family use or the market garden.



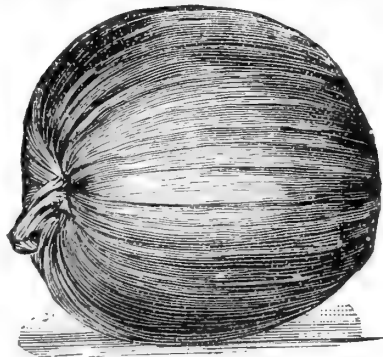
Hubbard.

Boston or Vegetable Marrow.—A leading variety, ripening early in the fall, but keeping well through the winter; oval round; mottled dark and light yellow; flesh salmon-colored, remarkable for its rich, sweet flavor.

Hubbard.—One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish green, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and sweetness by any. It is also easily kept all winter.

Marblehead.—A variety about as large as the Hubbard; having a very hard rind, of a bluish tint; flesh deep orange-colored; very dry and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers.

Mammoth Chili.—The largest variety grown; having attained a weight of over two hundred pounds. Round, flattened at the ends; rind deep orange; flesh dark yellow, thick



Mammoth Chili.

and very nutritious. Sometimes used for the table, but more desirable for stock-feeding. It is a good keeper.

Field Marrow.—A mixture of marrow varieties to be planted for feeding dairy cows and other stock. Yields a large crop.

SUGAR CANE.

The climate of the Pacific Coast lying south of the Columbia river, as well as the soil of most of the valleys and river bottoms, are so similar to those of the Southern States, Hawaiian and West India Islands, where the sorghum canes form so large and profitable a staple, it is surprising that more attention is not paid to their cultivation, and especially when it is known that they afford one of the most prolific and profitable crops for cattle-feeding known to the husbandman. We offer the two best varieties, and believe it will be to the advantage of farmers to give them a trial, both for the production of sugar and syrup, and for stock-feeding. Cultivation same as for corn.

Early Amber.—Early and of rapid growth, best for sugar and syrup; making a rich amber-colored syrup, and granulating into sugar beautifully.

Early Orange.—Of more vigorous growth, and but little later than the Amber. It is good for sugar and syrup, and on account of its unusually large yield, is the most profitable kind for stock-feeding.

SUNFLOWER.

The Sunflower justly demands more attention than it has yet been accorded. Its uses are varied; the leaves are good for stock, the seed for poultry and the manufacture of oil, and the stalks and heads for fuel. It has also proved itself a powerful and valuable absorbent of miasma. It is hardy, and easily grown. If the large central head, which matures first, is cut off, as soon as ripe, it will increase the size and yield of succeeding heads. Cultivate the same as Corn. The double varieties are cultivated as flowers.—See Flower List.

Mammoth Russian.—The largest and most productive variety.

TOBACCO.

It was at first thought Tobacco could only be successfully grown in a semi-tropical climate, but the experience of late years has abundantly established the fact that the size of the plants, which diminish in cooler climates, can be compensated for in the increased number of plants to the acre, and that the quality is even superior to that raised in the South. It requires a rich, mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and when possible enrich with ashes. Sow the seed thinly in beds, as early as they can be well prepared, transplanting when six inches high to rows four feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

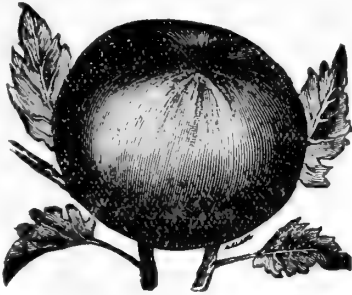
Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Hardy, and the best adapted to cool localities, and for general use.

Havana.—Of fine texture and delicate flavor. Celebrated for the manufacture of fine cigars.

TOMATO.

French, *Tomate*; German, *Liebsapfel*; Spanish, *Tomate*.

Marked improvement has recently been made in the Tomato. Its value as a table vegetable can hardly be over-estimated. Its healthfulness during the



Optimus.

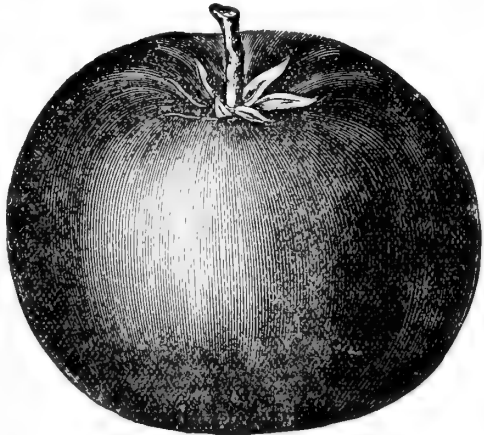
heat of summer, and especially for bilious temperaments, is well known, and a diet composed largely of Tomatoes, both raw and cooked, is a powerful aid in warding off the effects of malaria. The first step toward success, after obtaining good seed, is to produce strong, healthy plants. For early crop, sow as soon as desired in hot-beds. When two inches high transplant in the beds to four or five inches apart each way, to give the plants room, and make them bushy; always keeping them well-aired. If they crowd each other before time to transplant, root-prune by drawing a sharp knife deeply between the

plants. When danger of frost is past, transplant to rich, loose soil, keeping well watered and cultivated. For later crop, they may be sown in cold frames or open ground, and transplant when four to six inches high. If possible support the vines. Thus treated, they will continue in bearing much longer, and the fruit be greatly improved.

Atlantic Prize, Extra

Early. — A distinctly early variety of good size and smooth surface. Many of the objections to the usual early kinds, such as under size and deeply corrugated, rough skin, are overcome in the Atlantic Prize.

Early Michigan. — An extremely smooth, perfectly shaped tomato; solid and without core. Vines large and vigorous. A heavy cropper and one of the earliest.

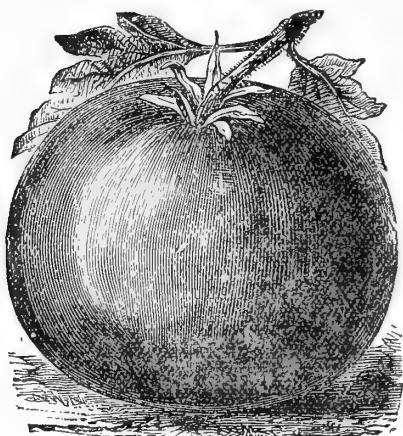


Ignotum.

Optimus. — A second early kind; uniform in size; color bright red; smooth and handsome. Our stock is the very best.

Ignotum. — Many of the very large varieties of Tomato have the objection of being coarse without flavor and having a hard core. The Ignotum is a very large kind without these features. The vines and leaves are large, very productive, fruit the largest, very smooth and solid. Color deep crimson and very showy.

Dwarf Champion. — Vines erect and vigorous; fruit of medium size, round, smooth, of excellent quality and very fleshy; bordering on purple in color.



Perfection.

well till frost. Is very fleshy, with few seeds.

Livingston's Beauty.—A distinct variety, uniformly large; color deep crimson, inclining to purple. The vines, which are vigorous, continue to bear large, handsome fruit till the close of the season. It has but few seeds, and its handsomely grained flesh is of superior quality. It has few equals, either for the family or market garden.

Paragon.—A large smooth variety, ripening just after the Acme. Color deep scarlet. A prolific bearer, much prized by canners.

Trophy.—*Selected Stock.*

We offer selected stock of this well-known, popular variety. It ripens just after the Perfection; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing till frost; fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, and of the best quality, either fresh for table use or for canning.

Large Yellow.—Very handsome when prepared for the table; flesh rich and of superior quality.

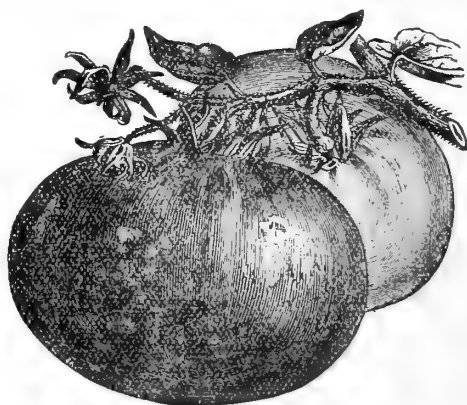
Red Pear-shaped.—A small, handsome, bright scarlet, pear-shaped variety; used for preserves and to cure in imitation of figs.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry.—A small variety, the fruit of which is enveloped in a husk. Esteemed by many for preserving, and also eaten fresh from the vine.

Acme.—Also early and popular. The fruit is smooth, handsome, solid and of good quality. A good bearer. Color dark purplish red. A superior early market variety.

Livingston's Perfection.—One of the best medium early kinds; round, uniformly smooth; vines very productive; fruit deep scarlet, firm and of excellent quality. Vines continue long in bearing.

Livingston's Favorite.—One of the best for general crop; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing all season; fruit very large, uniformly smooth, firm, without hard core; ripens medium early; holds its size



Trophy.

TURNIP.

French, *Navet*; German, *Steckrube*; Spanish, *Nabo Comun*.

The Turnip is a nutritious, wholesome vegetable, of fine texture and delicate flavor, and easily affected by soil and cultivation. The best results are obtained in rich, mellow soil, adding, if possible, a dressing of wood ashes. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make them rough, wormy and strong. They are hardy and may, in mild climates, be sown as soon after rain as the ground can be prepared, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning to six inches apart in the drill, or they may be sown broadcast. The Ruta Baga, which is extensively grown for feeding stock during winter, is sown later, in rows two or three feet apart, and thinned to ten inches in the row. Both Ruta Bagas and Turnips may be kept through the winter by storing in a cool, dry place, and covering with straw or by burying in clean, dry sand. Our list includes the choicest varieties.



Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved.

WHITE-FLESHED KINDS.

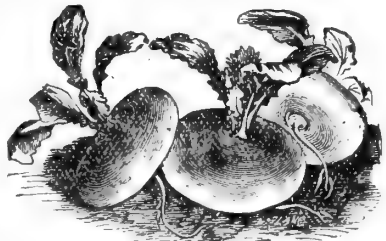
Extra Early Purple-Top Milan.—This variety is ready for the table sooner, after planting, than any other yet introduced. Top small, erect, strap-leaved; bulb a deep purple above, white underneath; flesh white, firm, delicate and excellent. Remains tender and in condition for the table a long time.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved.—A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.

Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved.—One of the best and most universally grown. Small erect top, round-flat; purplish red above, white underneath; flesh firm, but very tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table, and keeps well.

White Egg.—An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing much above ground. It is pure white, smooth and handsome; flesh tender and excellent.

It is of rapid growth, and recommended for early fall planting.



Early Purple, or Red Top Strap-Leaved.

Purple Top White Globe.—A large globe-shaped variety; purple above ground; it is handsome and of excellent quality, and recommended both for the family garden and field crop.



Pomeranean White Globe.—A pure white Turnip, growing in good soil to a very large size; almost perfect globe-shaped; good for stock or table.

Large White Flat Norfolk.—A round-flat, white variety: usually attaining a very large size. Extensively grown for stock-feeding. The leaves are also used for greens. It is hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter. Yields a very large crop.

Cow-Horn, or Long White.—A distinct variety, having a long, slightly curved root, somewhat resembling a carrot. It is white, with a green tint near the top, growing partly above ground; flesh tender, sweet and of fine quality. Can be sown early for fall and winter use.

Cow-Horn, or Long White **Seven Top.**—A variety cultivated for its large tops, which are excellent for greens. Much used in the South.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Early Yellow Purple-Top.—A handsome, yellow-fleshed kind; ready for the table very early; light purple above, yellow underneath; round-flat; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet.

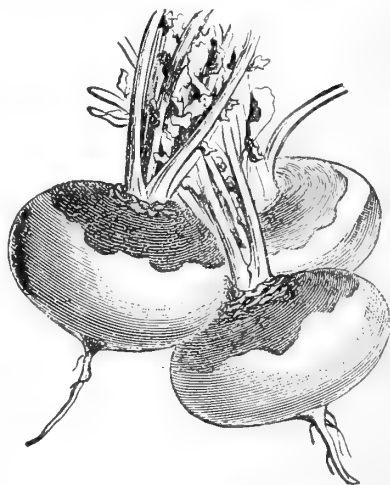
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.—One of the best yellow-fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe-shaped; flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and of superior flavor. Keeps well all winter.

Yellow, or Amber-Globe.—Large, rather globe-shaped; yellow, tinted with green on top, flesh sweet and of good quality. It is hardy; produces a large crop, and keeps well. Good both for the table and field crop.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Round, medium size, light yellow; stained with purple on top. Produces a large crop; is hardy and keeps well; flesh very firm, but tender and sweet.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES.

Ruta Bagas are larger and coarser in flesh than Turnips, but yield more per acre, and are richer and more nutritious, and for these reasons preferred for stock-feeding for which they are very profitable. They are also used on the table. They yield best in a rich, strong soil.



Early Yellow Purple-Top.

Purple-Top Swede, or Yellow Ruta Baga.—

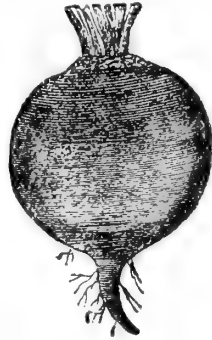
A large variety, growing much above ground; is hardy, and should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared; ashy purple on top, yellow underneath. A large cropper and good keeper.

Champion Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—

An improved variety of the Yellow Purple-Top; oval in form; very large, hardy and productive; flesh deep yellow, sweet and nutritious. Keeps well. One of the best.

Skirving's Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—

A variety closely resembling the Champion, grows to a very large size, and is of excellent quality; flesh very firm. Easily kept all winter.



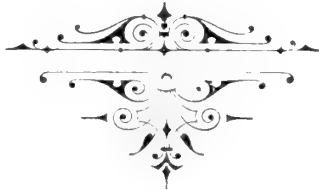
Yellow Purple-Top
Ruta Baga.

Laing's Yellow Purple-Top Ruta Baga.—

Grows large; quite early; good keeper; strap-leaved, good for table or stock.

Bangholm Yellow Ruta Baga.—A variety introduced from England, where it is much prized for its many good qualities; large, smooth, and handsome. Superior for stock, and on account of its flesh, better for the table than some others.

Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.—The only white-fleshed Ruta Baga in general cultivation; is hardy, easily grown, large, and yields as heavy a crop as the best yellow kinds; flesh fine-grained and solid but tender, and well flavored; good for stock, and desirable for the table.



Aromatic, Medicinal, Sweet and Pot Herbs.

NO GARDEN is complete without having some space devoted to Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot Herbs. Every housewife frequently finds this department indispensable. They can be used both fresh from the bed in summer, and dry for winter use. Most kinds here given are of easy cultivation. Sow early in well-prepared, rich soil, keeping thoroughly cultivated and watered. For winter use, gather the tender boughs when first in bloom, drying in an airy place in the shade. As soon as sufficiently dry, pack in boxes, being careful to exclude all dampness and air. Some kinds lose their strength and aroma so rapidly that the only way to preserve them is to pulverize them as soon as dry, pack closely in bottles, and cork tightly.

Anise—*Pimpinella Anisum*.—For garnishing and seasoning. The seeds are also used medicinally. They have a powerful aroma, are tonic, and frequently beneficial in cases of colic and dyspepsia. Annual.

Balm—*Melissa officinalis*.—A fragrant, lemon-scented herb, used for making Balm tea or Balm wine. It is easily grown from the seed, or multiplied by dividing the roots. The tea is a febrifuge, possessing considerable virtue, and the wine excellent to allay thirst. Hardy perennial.

Basil, Sweet—*Ocimum Basilicum*.—The leaves and top shoots are used for seasoning soups, stews, and sauces. Hardy annual.

Caraway—*Carum Carui*.—Cultivated for the seed, which is used extensively in cakes and confectionery. Hardy perennial.

Caraway—For flavoring. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of well-preserved seed for the use of Druggists, Bakers and Confectioners.

Catnip—*Nepeta Catiaira*.—A mild nervine. As a tea, it is excellent for children. For winter use, remove the plant by the root, and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

Coriander—*Coriandrum Sativum*.—The seed, which has a pleasant and powerful aroma, is used medicinally, in confectionery, and for flavoring liquors. The leaves are used for garnishing. Care should be taken to harvest the seed when perfectly dry, and to bruise the leaves and break the stems as little as possible, as the sap imparts a disagreeable odor which injures the quality of the seed. Hardy annual.

Dandelion—*Taraxacum dens-leonis*.—A hardy perennial, much esteemed as an early greens, and when blanched, as a salad. It will withstand considerable frost, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. A valuable plant for early greens and salads, deserving more general cultivation.

Dill—*Anethum Graveolens*.—A hardy annual, the seeds of which are aromatic, warm, and pungent, and are used medicinally in cases of colic, and to correct flatulence. They are also used to flavor soups and stews, and in pickles. The leaves possess similar qualities, and can be used in the same manner as the seeds.

Fennel, Sweet—*Feniculum vulgare*.—The leaves are used for ornament; also much esteemed for flavoring fish sauces. The seeds have an agreeable aroma, and are used in confectionery, for flavoring and medicinally. Hardy annual.

Hyssop—*Hyssopus officinalis*.—The leaves and flowers are the parts used, and have a warm, aromatic pungent taste. Medicinally it is a tonic and expectorant, acting on the bronchial tubes, and is beneficial in cases of asthma and catarrh. A hardy perennial, maturing best in a dry, sandy soil. The Hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of the caper.

Lavender—*Lavendula vera*.—So called from its extensive use by the Romans in the bath. It is cultivated for the powerful and delicious fragrance of its flowers, which should be gathered when in full bloom, dried quickly, and carefully protected from the air and moisture. Hardy perennial.



Sweet Marjoram.

Marjoram, Sweet—*Origanum Marjorana*.—A perennial in warm climates, but unable to withstand severe winters. The young shoots and leaves are peculiarly aromatic, and are used for flavoring, either fresh from the garden or dried for winter use.

Rosemary—*Rosmarinus officinalis*.—The leaves have a pungent odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. The dry leaves lose their strength rapidly. Hardy perennial.

Rue—*Ruta graveolens*.—A stimulant in medicine but should be used, on account of its powerful acrid effect, with great care. The plant should not be allowed to run to seed, or the young shoots should be cut before the seed matures, or they lose their strength. Hardy perennial.

Sage—*Salvia officinalis*.—Sage is used, almost universally, as a condiment for relishes and flavoring. Used medicinally, it is diuretic in effect, producing gentle perspiration. It is a hardy perennial, that should have rich soil and thorough cultivation. Cut the young shoots just before blooming, dry quickly in the shade, and store carefully, or pulverize and bottle.



Sage.

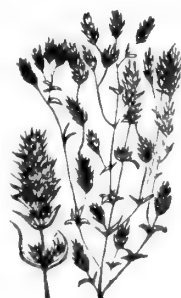
Savory, Summer—*Satureia Hortensia*.—Cultivated for the young shoots, which are dried and used for flavoring soups, dressings, and meats. It is a hardy annual, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared.



Thyme.

Sorrel—*Rumex acetosa*.—A hardy perennial plant, much prized by the French. It has a sour taste, and is used as a salad, and by some in soups and sauces. Can be propagated by dividing the roots. To secure a good growth of leaves, cut out the flower stalks as they appear.

Thyme—*Thymus vulgaris*.—A hardy perennial, a warm, pungent, and very aromatic plant, much used for



Summer Savory.

flavoring soups, dressings, etc. It is also a nerveine, and tea made from the leaves is used with good effect in cases of nervous headache. It can be used either fresh or dried. Plant as soon as the ground can be prepared.

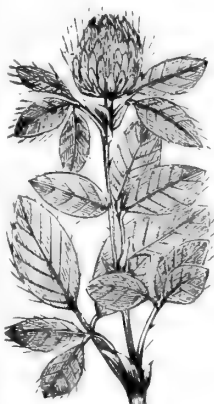
Clover and Grass Seeds.

AS the country becomes settled and lands that have been used for grazing only, are inclosed and devoted to agriculture or the growing of fruits, the question of economically raising and fattening stock for market becomes a most important one. To solve the problem, the farmers are fast turning their attention to the raising of grass and clover. The region over which our business extends is so vast, and the soil and climate so varied, that no directions can be given suited to all. Our facilities for supplying all kinds of grass and clover seed are unsurpassed. Our stock, of the kinds most in demand, is especially heavy. The great care we take to supply the best quality at moderate prices, has resulted in a rapidly increasing business from year to year. Fully appreciating the growing importance of this branch of husbandry, we are constantly adding to our facilities to meet every requirement of our largely increasing trade.

Alfalfa.—*Medicago sativa*.—Alfalfa, also known as Lucerne and Chili Clover, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut just before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut, it immediately commences to grow; and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the low lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five or six crops of hay from the same field, in one season, without irrigation, and the same result is obtained, on high dry lands, where irrigation is resorted to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends down a strong tap-root, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the tap-roots can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth



Alfalfa



Red Clover.

will be sustained. When well set it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and profitable crop in every State in the Union. Experience has demonstrated that in most soils reseedling should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest, fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thick will produce fine stalks—a desirable feature, either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost.

Red Clover.—*Trifolium pratense*.—The standard Clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy, and may be sown at any time when the ground is in condition to receive the seed. It succeeds well on any good soil, and thin, light lands are made fertile and rich by allowing them to remain seeded to it for a number of years. It yields the heaviest crop of any Clover, except Alfalfa, and makes superior hay—especially if mixed with Timothy—either for dairy cows or general use. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground.

Mammoth Red Clover.—*Trifolium pratense*.—Similar to Red Clover, but coarser and taller, and considered of more value for reclaiming and enriching waste lands, as it sustains itself, and succeeds sometimes where Red Clover fails. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in time to get the benefit of ample moisture.

White Dutch Clover.—*Trifolium repens*.—A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly, and will soon cover bare spots, if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn, mixed with Blue Grass. When sown alone, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Harrow the soil until it is very fine before sowing.



White Clover.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover.—*Trifolium hybridum*.—A comparatively new and perfectly hardy variety, which is rapidly growing in popular favor. It yields large crops of excellent hay, and, under favorable conditions, may be cut several times during the season. It is also valuable for bees. It is well calculated to resist both drought, and an excess of moisture. It is perennial, and produces a mass of long, fibrous roots, which hold the soil, making it useful for permanent pasture on hill-sides which are liable to wash. When used alone, sow from six to eight pounds per acre.



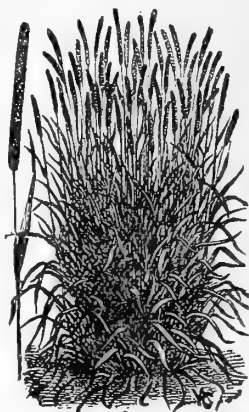
Alsike.

Espersette Clover, or Sainfoin—*Onobrychis Sativa*.—

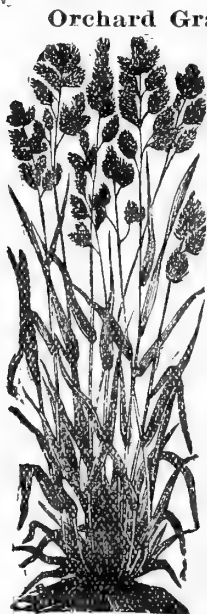
A hardy variety, the flower-stalks of which grow from two and one-half to three feet high. It is perennial, and yields a heavy crop, having some of the characteristics of Alfalfa, and possessing about the same nutritive value. Its roots penetrate to a great depth, enabling it to endure considerable heat and drought. It is not injuriously affected by severe frosts. It is excellent for pasturage, remaining green till late in fall, and makes a rapid growth early in spring, affording late and early pasture, a very desirable feature. It yields a large crop of superior hay, which is easily cured, and highly relished by stock. The seeds are large, and to secure a fine growth it should be sown thick. Forty to fifty pounds to the acre is not too much.

Japan Clover.—*Lespedeza Striata*.—Grows about a foot high; cannot be recommended except for southern localities, where it will thrive on poor soil, and in dry seasons. Perennial.

Timothy — *Phleum pratense*. — Timothy is indigenous in North America, and takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who first introduced it into England. It is nutritious, and relished by all herbivorous animals, either as pasture or hay. In moist soils it affords excellent pasture in the fall after the hay has been harvested. It should be cut just before or immediately on coming into bloom, as it loses much of its strength and flavor, and becomes hard and strawy, if allowed to ripen. It is perennial, sows readily on any good soil, and does not fail even on clayey lands when well prepared. It yields a moderately heavy crop of hay, that should be well cured to prevent molding, and salted as it is mowed or stacked. To secure a good stand, fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown to the acre.



Timothy.



Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass — *Dactylus glomerata*.—Also known as Cock's Foot. A tall grass, having large glossy blades. It is justly becoming more popular, as it is one of the best forage grasses known, on account of its rapid growth, being ready for grazing ten to fifteen days earlier than most other kinds, and where the ground is kept moist, continues to grow vigorously as fast as eaten off, till late in fall, and in warm localities, all winter. It yields a heavy crop of hay, and succeeds well in open timber lands. If intended for hay only, it is usually mixed with Clover, as they both bloom at the same time, and can be cut when at their best. It is perennial, and has a tendency to grow in tufts, and should be sown thick. It succeeds on any good soil, and requires thirty to forty pounds per acre to secure the best results.

Red Top—*Agrostis vulgaris*.—Also known in some sections as Herd's Grass and by some as English Grass, and Rhode Island Bent Grass. It is perennial, and the best yield is obtained on wet and even marshy land. The blades and stalks are fine, and generally preferred for grazing, but where a good stand is secured, it affords a profitable hay crop. The seed is fine and light, and care should be taken to get it sown evenly. The proper quantity is thirty pounds per acre.

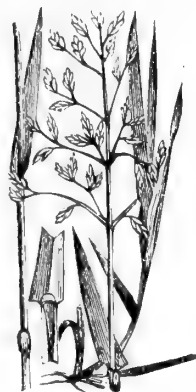
Kentucky Blue Grass—*Poa pratensis*.—One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. It is perennial, and in warm localities, where the ground is kept moist, and it is pastured or frequently cut, to prevent the seed from ripening, will continue to grow luxuriantly the entire year. It is also incomparably the best grass known for lawns and parks, and where covered with fine manure every fall, watered well and evenly, and cut frequently, will furnish a handsome, velvety lawn for years, requiring no resowing. For pasture, sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn, much heavier seeding is required, and not less than eighty pounds should be sown.



Kentucky Blue
Grass

Italian Rye Grass—*Lolium Italicum*.—A perennial variety, extensively grown in many parts of Europe. One of its chief points of merit is its rapidity of growth. Where the seasons are short, either from limited rains or long, severe winters, this variety is found valuable. Though a distinct variety, its qualities are similar to the English Perennial, and will succeed on the same soils. From forty to fifty pounds per acre should be sown.

Mesquite—*Holcus Lanatus*.—A variety native in Western Texas. It is much used by lumbermen along the northern coast of California and Oregon and on Puget Sound, and will no doubt be found valuable in other sections when introduced. It is peculiarly strong and nutritious, and oxen will render more service and remain in better condition if pastured on it than on any other. It is usually sown on virgin soil, without cultivation, after the timber is removed and the ground burned over. It will grow on any loose soil. The seed is light and chaffy, and care must be taken in sowing, the best time being just before rain. Use about thirty-five to forty pounds per acre.



Red Top.

English Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium perenne*.—A strong-growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. It is equally valuable, both for grazing and hay, and will succeed on any good tillable land, if well prepared. It is easily cured, and kept either in the mow or stack. Also makes a fine lawn, and for large grounds and parks is very successful. Does not require the close care that Blue Grass does, and will flourish better under trees or in shady locations. For field crop sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, and if used for lawns, not less than seventy-five pounds.

Australian Rye Grass—We consider this identical with the English Perennial Rye Grass, as we can find no evidence of an indigenous variety in Australia, and refer to the description of and treatment recommended for the English Perennial Rye.



Perennial Rye Grass.

Millet, Common or Golden—*Panicum miliaceum*.—A variety growing from three to four feet high, having rather broad blades and strong stalks. It supplies a valuable hay crop, and affords excellent pasturage. The seed is also extensively sold in the market and used with mixed bird-seed. It should have rich, mellow soil, well prepared. For a seed crop sow fifteen pounds per acre; for hay and pasture use thirty pounds. Annual.

Millet, German—*Panicum Germanicum* var.—An improved variety yielding a larger crop of seed than the Common Millet. It is also taller than the Common, and yields a heavier crop of hay. The grains of seeds are larger and of a deeper orange yellow. For a crop of seed sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, and for hay from twenty-five to thirty pounds. Annual.

Hungarian Grass—*Panicum Germanicum*.—A valuable species of dwarf Millet. It is an annual, and must be sown every year. It is finer than the Common and German millets, but produces a closer stand, and yields as much per acre as the taller varieties. The hay being finer, is preferred by stock and there is less waste in feeding. It will yield well on any light, loose soil, and requires less moisture to mature a profitable crop than most other leading grasses. Twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

Sainfoin.—See *Espersette Clover*.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—*Festuca Pratensis*.—A perennial variety, growing from three to four feet high. It roots deep, and on this account resists drought better than most grasses. It is extensively grown in England and on the Continent. It succeeds on any ordinary soil, and well repays the labor of deep plowing and thorough harrowing in preparing the land. It yields a heavy crop of superior hay, and is one of the best kinds for pasture, as it comes early and remains green until late. It is valuable to mix with other kinds, as it sometimes succeeds where others fail. Use thirty pounds per acre when sown alone.



Meadow Fescue, or
English Blue Grass.

Hard Fescue—*Festuca Duriuscula*.—A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

Fine-Leaved Fescue—*Festuca tenuifolia*.—One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain.

Sweet Vernal True Perennial—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—A fine perennial grass, growing well on any ordinary soil, requiring but little moisture. It does not yield a large amount of feed, but comes early, and is noted for its sweet odor, especially when drying. It should form a part of all mixtures for pastures, and particularly for lawns and parks, on account of its fragrance. When sown alone, use fifteen to twenty pounds per acre.

Sweet Vernal—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—An annual, very similar to the True Perennial, but not maturing as early. It is also fragrant, and makes an excellent pasture for sheep, sown early on virgin soil. Twenty pounds per acre should be sown.

Crested Dogtail—*Cynosurus cristatus*.—One of the best of grasses for dry lands. It has fine foliage, and bears the scythe or close grazing well. Is good in mixtures for lawns and permanent pastures. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed per acre, when used alone.

Bermuda Grass—*Cynodon dactylon*.—Suitable only for climates where the winters are not below the freezing point. Particularly adapted to the Southern States as it stands the hottest and driest season and is very valuable for stock, being exceedingly nutritious and for summer pasture is very valuable. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre on well prepared land; rolling in is all that is necessary to make a sufficient covering. It is slow to germinate requiring at least thirty days under favorable circumstances.



Brome Grass.

Tall Oat Grass—*Avena elatior*.—Valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soil. It is perennial, and will readily form a permanent sod with little moisture. Sow thirty or forty pounds per acre when used alone.

Brome Grass—*Bromus inermis*.—A variety coming from Hungary and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is nutritious, and yields a heavy crop, and in these respects is said to be not inferior to Alfalfa. It comes highly recommended as a variety that will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture, succeeding where most other kinds fail. We deem it worthy a thorough trial by farmers and stock raisers, on virgin soil and in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre should be sown.

Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass—*Sorghum halapense*.—A perennial of luxuriant growth. It has strong roots, that penetrate to considerable depth, enabling it to withstand drought well. It belongs to the Sorghum family, and is

sweet and nutritious, and much relished by stock. If the soil is well prepared thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

Lawn Grass.—Nothing adds a greater air of refinement to a home than a handsome, well-kept lawn. It not only increases its value financially, but renders it doubly valuable in the higher sense of enjoyment, and is within the reach of all who have the ground to devote to it. The cost need not deter any, if leisure hours are devoted to its care. The directions we give to secure a good lawn, when using Extra and Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass, will be equally successful when mixtures are sown. Cut with a lawn-mower frequently, and water thoroughly and evenly immediately after mowing. This will make it fine and velvety. This mixture includes fine perennial varieties in proper proportions, to secure a close and permanent sod. Fifty to sixty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, or one and a-half pounds to a plat of ground twenty feet square.

Mixture for Dry Lands.—Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses, selected especially for their ability to resist drought, poor soil, close feeding and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the use for which it is designed. 50 lbs. to the acre.

Fruit Tree Seeds.

APPLE.—Apple-seeds may be planted in the fall, winter or spring. If not planted till spring, the seed should be kept moist during the winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds. They do not produce the same varieties from seed, but the seedlings are used as stocks on which to graft or bud all our approved varieties.

Cherry, Mazzard.—This produces the stock commonly used for standard trees. Should be planted in the fall, as the seed does not keep well during winter. A loose, deep, sandy loam is the best for growing Cherry stocks. Budding is usually more successful for Cherries than grafting.

Cherry, Mahaleb.—Cultivate same as the Mazzard. Used as a stock for dwarfing trees. Budding is easier and more certain than grafting with Cherries.

Pear.—Plant the same as apple-seed; but for growing pear stocks the ground should always be deep, rich and moist, and the young plants should be cultivated often, to insure a rapid growth the first season, as upon this depends their value for stocks. They are budded and grafted the same as apples.

Plum.—Culture same as for cherry. The stocks are budded or grafted with improved varieties.

Quince.—Culture same as for Apple. The Quince is usually grown from cuttings, but is sometimes grown from seed for stocks for dwarfing the Pear and Apple.

Forest and Ornamental Tree and Hedge Seeds.

FOREST-TREE and Hedge Culture justly deserves a more prominent place in the intelligent effort of the farmer than has yet been accorded them. They are apt to view the benefit as being so remote as to not justify the present outlay, overlooking the immediate and greatly increased value of their land, which, after all, is their real wealth and stability. All kinds of trees succeed well on land too hilly and stony to till, if it be loose, and the underlying rock open and seamy. The roots penetrate the crevices, and thus obtain moisture till late in summer. We give below a list of those, which, after years of test, have proved themselves the most rapid growers, best adapted to soil and climate, and, in all respects, most valuable. Most tree seeds should be planted in the fall, or very early in spring, to give them the benefit of ample moisture. Give plenty of room in the row and cultivate deeply, to give depth and strength to the roots. Transplant when the young trees are one to two years old.

Black, or Yellow Locust—*Robinia pseudacacia*.—The Locust, by many years of trial, has been found to adapt itself to the soil and climate of the Pacific Coast with remarkable facility. If the soil be deep it will flourish in the driest localities without irrigation. It grows rapidly; its wood resists decay equal to that of any known variety, and for general use, and particularly where this quality is required, it is invaluable. It has also great merit as an ornamental and shade tree, on account of its clean, handsome foliage, and pendent clusters of beautiful, white flowers, of exquisite fragrance.

Honey Locust—*Gleditsia triacanthos*.—The Honey Locust, armed with its enormous thorns, forms a hedge impenetrable by man or beast. It is hardy, succeeding often where the winters are too cold for the Osage Orange. Pour boiling water on the seed, take out those which swell, and repeat the process until all have swelled. If planted without this treatment they often lie in the ground for years before germinating.

Box Elder—*Negundium Americanum*.—Also known as the Ash-leaved Maple. A very rapid-growing shade and timber tree. Perhaps there is no other tree that grows in the temperate zone which will make fuel as fast as this. It should be more generally planted for this purpose, and will be found to be more profitable than the Blue Gum. Sow early in the spring, in beds or drills, and transplant, after one season's growth, to where they are to remain.

Blue Gum—*Eucalyptus globulus*.—Too well-known on the Pacific Coast to need description. The young trees are best grown in boxes, about three inches deep, which should be filled nearly full of fine sandy loam. Press down smooth with a piece of board, then scatter the seed thinly and evenly over the surface, cover with about an eighth of an inch of sandy soil; place the boxes in a warm, moist, shady place. The seeds germinate in about two weeks. When the young plants are two or three inches high they may gradually be exposed to the sun, to harden, and when they have attained a growth of six inches they should be transplanted to their permanent places; care being taken not to expose the roots to the sun and wind. They are tender, and will not withstand severe frost.

Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*. — A much more hardy variety than the Blue Gum, and for that reason is preferable in the colder parts of the country. It grows nearly as rapidly as the Blue Gum, the wood being finer-grained and more elastic. It is more valuable for manufacturing purposes than the Blue Gum; the culture being the same.

Osage Orange—*Maclura aurantiaca*.—Extensively used as a hedge plant, and is one of the best known for this purpose; it is hardy, grows rapidly and bears pruning well. The seed is rather hard to germinate. The best way is to soak in warm water for a day or two, after which pour off the water and mix thoroughly with about four times its weight of sandy soil. Keep in a warm place until the seeds begin to sprout, which will be in about a week, when they should be planted in well-prepared soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. It is necessary to keep them free from weeds. Further treatment same as for Honey Locust.

Italian Cypress — *Cupressus Italicum*. — The Italian Cypress is more stately than the Monterey Cypress, the branches are more erect, and it attains a greater height. In shape it is not unlike the Lombardy Poplar. The needles are fine, dense and very dark green in color.

Monterey Pine — *Pinus insignis*. — One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Pine family. It does not attain sufficient size to be profitable for forest culture, but is very desirable for ornamenting parks and pleasure-grounds. The foliage presents a bright clean appearance, the branches are graceful, and its form symmetrical.

Monterey Cypress — *Cupressus macrocarpa*—The Monterey Cypress has proved itself one of the most useful, handsome and easily grown of all ornamental evergreen trees. Its merits are abundantly established by more than a hundred years of test around the old Missions of California. Its branches extend at right angles to the body with a slight tendency to droop, turning up at the extremity; the general form being conical. It yields readily, without injury to its growth, to the most severe pruning, and can be trained into hedges of any desired shape, and into many graceful and fantastic forms to suit the taste. It succeeds well without irrigation, on any deep soil, or where it gets the benefit of the moist sea-breeze.

Bird Seed.

Canary.

Hemp.

Rape.

Mixed Bird Seed, in bulk,

Mixed Bird Seed, in handsome one-pound packages.

Bird Gravel, silver-washed, in handsome packages.

Cuttle Fish Bone.

Miscellaneous.

Buckwheat, Common.

“ Silver Hull.

“ Japanese.

Flax Seed, for sowing.

“ “ Druggists' use.

“ “ Ground; or Flax Seed Meal.

Standard Bone Meal Fertilizers.

Rye.

Spring Vetches, or Tares.

Blue Lupins.

Yellow Lupins.

White Egyptian Corn.

Brown Egyptian Corn.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

FLOWERS usually succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that flower-seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will be able to germinate and grow with vigor.

The mistake is often made of working the soil when too wet, so that in drying it bakes and cracks. The soil should always be dry enough to work up mellow, and crumble when struck with a spade.

If fine seed is to be planted make the surface even with a piece of board; sow the seed, and then carefully sift a little dirt over them; after which water with a watering-pot having a fine rose. Shade from the hot sun, until well up, with cloth, paper or some boughs. Larger seeds should be planted deeper. A hot-bed or cold-frame is very convenient to start seeds in, as the temperature and moisture can be so regulated as to make their germination and rapid growth more certain. Most seeds do well if sown in boxes in a sunny window in the house.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

All plants, and especially annuals, exhaust themselves in maturing seed, consequently to insure the health of the plant, and concentrate its full vigor in the continued production of an abundance of the finest blossoms, the flowers should all be taken from the stem when in full bloom, or at least as soon as the petals begin to wither or fall.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in, or protected during winter, become perennial with, however, but short lives.

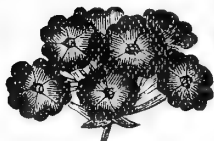
DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWERS,

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Embracing Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers and Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds sent free by mail on receipt of the price placed opposite each variety.

The figures at the right opposite each variety denote the price per paper, in cents.



Abronia.

ABRONIA.

Exceedingly pretty trailing plants, producing fragrant, verbena-like flowers, that remain in bloom a long time. All the varieties are very effective in beds, rock-work or baskets. The husk should be removed from the seed before planting. Grows freely in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

Arenaria.—Very fragrant, yellow, wax-like flowers.....10

Umbellata.—Rosy lilac, white center.....10

Mixed.....10

ABUTILON—*Flowering Maple.*

One of the best perennial flowering plants for the green-house and conservatory. The drooping bell-shaped flowers are crimson, yellow and white, or striped and veined with different colors. If sown early they will bloom the first season. Thrives out-doors in warm climates.

Fine Mixed Hybrids.—All colors.....25

ACROCLINIUM—*Everlasting Flower.*

Elegant Annual everlastings, producing beautiful daisy-like flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe. Fine for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade.

New Double Rose. Very fine.....10

Album. Pure white.....5

Roseum. Light rose.....5

Mixed. All colors.....5



Abutilon.

ADONIS.

An easily cultivated, hardy annual, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, having handsome leaves and deep red flowers. The graceful foliage and bright flowers produce a fine effect.

Dark Blood Red.....5

AGERATUM.

Valuable and well-known plant. Fine for bouquets and useful for beds and borders and for pot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals that remain fresh a long time after being cut. The plant blooms all summer, and if protected or potted, and taken in-doors, will continue to bloom all winter. Thrives well during our long, dry California summers. Half-hardy annual.



Ageratum

Mexicanum. Light blue	5
Tom Thumb. Dwarf blue. New and beautiful.....	10
White	10
Fine mixed. All colors.....	5

AGROSTEMMA.

Striking and beautiful for beds, ribbons and borders. Their graceful pink-like flowers remain fresh, after being cut, a long time, and are very handsome in bouquets. Thrives in any good soil



Agrostemma.

Coronaria. — <i>Rose Campion.</i> —Perennial.....	5
Coeli Rosa. — <i>Rose of Heaven.</i> —Annual.....	5

AGROSTIS.—Ornamental Grass.

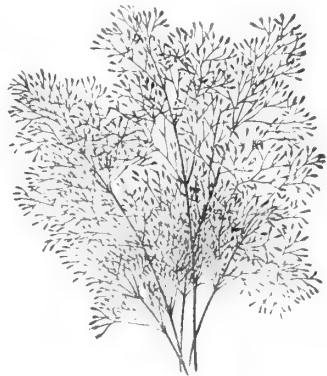
A hardy annual ornamental grass; delicate and graceful; very beautiful and effective with everlasting flowers; for winter bouquets

Nebulosa. —One of the most graceful..	10
Pulehella. —Very fine and delicate....	10

ALONSOA.

A half-hardy annual, producing a profusion of exceedingly brilliant crimson and scarlet flowers. In warm localities it will bloom, in open ground, all summer, and if removed in-doors, will continue to bloom throughout the winter.

Fine mixed, all shades.....	5
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Agrostis.

ALYSSUM.



Sweet Alyssum.

The Alyssums are well known hardy plants of easy cultivation, effective in beds, and especially fine for borders and edgings. The White Sweet Alyssum possesses a delicate, agreeable fragrance, and is very popular for bouquets. They are all free bloomers, especially if the flowers are removed before they begin to fade. If taken in, or protected, they will bloom all winter.

Maritimum. White Sweet Alyssum—

Annual 5

Saxatile.—*Golden Alyssum.*—Perennial .. 5

AMARANTHUS.

Graceful, easily grown, ornamental foliage plants, for the flower garden or conservatory. The colors are brighter if planted in not too rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. Very handsome and effective contrasted with other ornamental foliage plants.

Melancholicus Ruber.—Beautiful, dwarf habit; deep red foliage 5

Caudatus.—*Love lies bleeding.* Graceful drooping flowers 5

Cruentus.—*Prince's Feather.* Handsome erect flowers 5

Tri-Color.—*Joseph's Coat.* Beautifully variegated, foliage scarlet, yellow and green 5

Amaranthus
Caudatus.

AMMOBIUM.

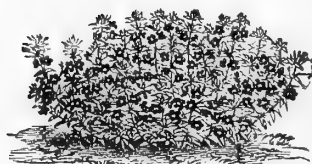
One of the hardiest everlastings. The flowers are not large, but beautiful in form, and pure white; very desirable for winter bouquets. An easily grown annual..... 5

AMPELOPSIS—See *Virginia Creeper*.

ANAGALLIS.

Hardy perennial, ornamental, trailing plants, blooming all season. Fine for bedding purposes; also very desirable for the conservatory or green-house when cultivated in pots or vases.

Fine mixed, all colors.....10



Anagallis.

ANTIRRHINUM—See *Snap-Dragon*.

AQUILEGIA—See *Columbine*.

ARGEMONE.

Showy, free-flowering border plants, known also as Prickly Poppy, bearing prickly leaves and large poppy-like flowers. Easily grown. Hardy annuals.

Fine Mixed, all colors 5



Argemone.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A rapid-growing and most attractive climber, with curious horn-shaped flowers, resembling a syphon; which characteristic has also given it the name of Dutchman's Pipe, by which it is commonly known. Very effective when trained against a house or piazza, or for covering an arbor. Hardy perennial.....10

ASPERULA.

A hardy annual; easily cultivated; bearing a profusion of delicate, lavender colored flowers. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Of dwarf habit. Fine for borders..... 5

ASTER.

A splendid class of plants, and we may safely say, for a late summer and fall blooming annual, has no superior; producing a profusion of flowers of a great variety of rich colors and shades; of varied and beautiful form. The late flowers are usually the best, and to sustain the plant it should have rich soil and abundant moisture. Such marked improvement has recently been made in the Aster that even the old familiar kinds are hardly recognized.



Aster.

Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection.

Perfect in form and fullness of flower. Choice Mixed15

New Rose. Ten finest varieties, mixed.....10

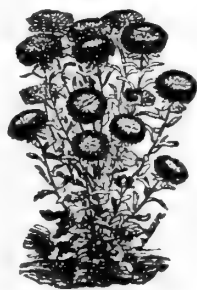
Dwarf Bouquet. Produces a mass of choice flowers. Fine for beds and borders. Splendid mixed10

Giant Emperor. Very double flowers of immense size. Eight of the best varieties, mixed.....10

New Victoria. Very handsome, well-formed plant. Flowers of beautiful globular form. Twelve splendid varieties, mixed..... 15

New Washington. Extra double, large flowering, of vigorous growth and delicate colors. Extra mixed.....20

Dwarf Chrysanthemum. Dwarf, compact habit. Large flowers. Very free blooming. Mixed.....15



Aster.

ASTER—*Continued.*

German Quilled. Best mixed. Curious petals. Much improved.....	5
Betteridge's Quilled. Extra mixed	10
Snow White. Desirable for bridal or funeral decoration.....	10
Fine Mixed. Assorted varieties and colors. In great variety	10

AURICULA—*Primula.*

Beautiful, well known plant, thriving in any good soil. Prefers a northern aspect. The flowers are borne in clusters on small stalks, and present a very attractive appearance. Half-hardy perennial.

Alpine.—Extra mixed. Hardy.....15

Choice Mixed.—Best hybrids.....15

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Centaurea Cyanus — Corn Flower, or Corn
Bottle.

A hardy annual, of easy cultivation. Has recently been greatly improved, and now produces handsome flowers of a great variety of rich colors. Borne on tall, branching stems, with but little foliage. Striking and handsome.

Choice Mixed..... 5



Bachelor's Button.

BALLOON VINE—*Cardiospermum*—*Love-in-a-Puff.*

A climbing annual, having rather inferior flowers, which however, are followed by curious puffs, or balls, that are quite handsome, from which it takes its name. The plant is graceful and attractive, and used for either greenhouse or out-door decoration.10

BALSAM.

Ladies' Slipper—*Touch-Me-Not.*

Exceedingly attractive and handsome plants, growing either in the conservatory or out-doors, and producing masses of various colored flowers. No plant better repays the attention bestowed upon it. The soil should be very rich and free. The plants can be pinched back, so as to form bushes of any desired shape. Tender annual. Easily grown.

Double White.—Extra choice.....20

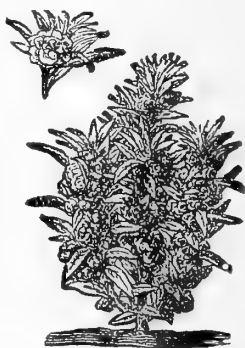
Camelia, Flowered Double.—Finest mixed.

Very double.....10

Rose Flowered.—Double mixed.....10

Dwarf, Double.—Mixed.....10

Tall Double.—Mixed..... 5

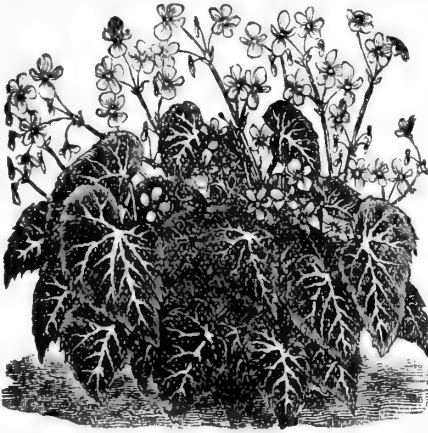


Balsam,

BARTONIA.

Showy annual, bearing brilliant metallic yellow flowers that are large and gaudy. They will not bear transplanting, and require abundant moisture.

Golden Bartonia.—Very fine..... 5



Begonia.

BEGONIA.

Magnificent ornamental greenhouse plants. Some varieties are remarkable for their beautiful foliage, while others are admired for the beauty and profusion of their flowers. Great improvement has lately been made in this family of plants. Those that were considered fine a few years ago are not to be compared with some of the newer varieties. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Begonia seeds are exceedingly small, and most varieties cost more than their weight in gold. They should be planted in pots and treated with the greatest care till well started.

Pearcei.—Beautiful foliage; yellow flowers. A fine bedding variety.....25

Sedeni — Large, rich carmine flowers, in clusters.....25

Tuberous Rooted—Mixed. Many shades of crimson and pink.....25

Rex.—Large, beautiful, variegated leaves; for culture in pots.....25

Mixed.—New hybrids, in great variety.....20



Briza.

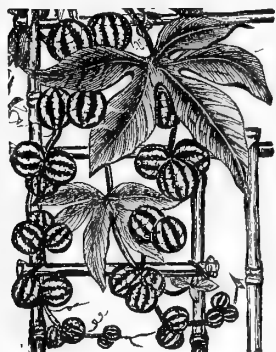
BELLIS—See *Daisy*.

BRIZA.

A handsome and useful ornamental grass. Bears graceful pods on slender stems, which quiver with the slightest motion. Fine for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

Maxima.—Large..... 5

Gracilis. Dwarf. Slender..... 5



Bryonopsis.

BROWALLIA.

Handsome free-flowering annual. Covered all summer with bright, rich blue and white flowers. Handsome and worthy of more general cultivation. Mixed 10

BRYONOPSIS.

An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit, which changes in color, as the summer advances, to bright scarlet, striped with white. Of rapid growth and great beauty. Tender annual..... 5

CACALIA—Tassel Flower.

The Cacalias, known by some as Flora's Paint Brush produce scarlet and yellow tassel-shaped flowers, during a greater part of the summer. Hardy annual.

Coccinea. Scarlet..... 5
Aurea. Yellow..... 5
Mixed. All colors..... 5

CALANDRINIA.

Pretty dwarf-growing plants. Succeed well in a light, rich soil and sunny exposure. They are annuals, but become perennial in warm climates, or if taken in or protected.

Grandiflora. Rosy lilac..... 5
Speciosa Alba. Dwarf. Very fine..... 5



Calandrinia.

CALCEOLARIA—Hybrida.

A very handsome and much admired perennial, desirable either for the green-house or outdoor culture, producing a profusion of beautifully spotted and tigers flowers of unique form. They flower best in a rich, sandy loam; and can be propagated either from the seed or cuttings. Some varieties are shrubby in appearance.

Grandiflora. — Large-flowered, self-colored, splendid, robust, profuse bloomers. 25

Hybrida. Tigered and spotted, brilliant. Finest mixture..... 25

Rugosa Hybrida. Handsome, shrubby, profuse bloomer, most desirable for outdoor culture..... 25



Calceolara.

CALENDULA—See *Marigold*.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*.

CALLA—*Lily of the Nile*.

A magnificent perennial, either for the conservatory or garden. It bears large, glossy, green leaves and majestic, creamy, white flowers, that remain perfect longer than almost any other flower. Sow the seed early in spring, in rich, warm soil, and pot or plant out the bulbs in the fall. They should have the richest soil and abundant moisture. They can be propagated by dividing the roots.



Calliopsis.

Ethiopica. Large white flowers.....25

Alba Maculata. Large white flowers, and handsome, variegated, creamy white and green foliage. Very choice.....25

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

A hardy annual. Very showy and attractive. It is branching, and produces a mass of bright flowers, all shades of yellow, orange and gold, with a dark velvety center. Sow where they are to remain, and cut the flowers when in full bloom

Choice Mixed..... 5

CALLIRHOE.

A charming genus of hardy annual, summer-blooming plants. Commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn.

Pedata. Dark Red.. 5

Nana Compacta. New. Very dwarf and compact. A profuse bloomer..... 5

Verticillata. A trailing variety, bearing a profusion of crimson purple flowers..... 5



Callirhoe.

CAMPANULA.

Exceedingly handsome, showy flowers. Fine for bedding. Hardy annuals and perennials. Colors blue and white.

Best Mixed. All shades..... 5

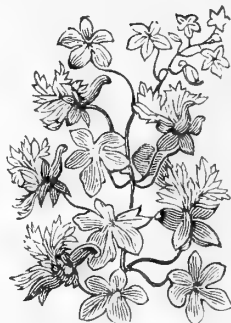
Campanula Medium.—See *Canterbury Bell*.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

Tropaeolum Canariense.

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, and small yellow blossom, which, when half expanded, has a fancied resemblance to a canary bird. Half hardy annual, of rapid growth.

Yellow.....10

CANDYTUFT—*Iberis*.

Well-known, hardy plants, thriving almost anywhere, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders, ribbons,

Canary Bird Flower, or for conservatory decoration. Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years. Hardy Annuals.



Candytuft.

Umbellata.—Purple..... 5
 Alba.—White..... 5
 Odorata.—Sweet scented..... 5
 Kermesina.—Crimson.....10
 Tom Thumb.—Mixed. Compact, symmetrical..10
 New Carmine.—Carmine flowers. Distinct and fine.....10
 Mixed.—All colors..... 5

CANNA—*Indian Shot.*

Majestic appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson scarlet and yellow flowers. Perennial, but bloom the first season, if sown early. The roots should be taken up before frost, and placed in a cool, moderately dry place, until planting time. The seed should be soaked several hours in hot water before planting.

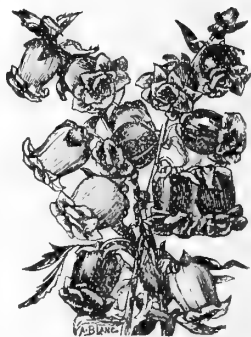
Mixed.—Best varieties.....10

CANTERBURY BELL.

Campanula Medium.

Very ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers are borne on tall graceful stalks, and are produced freely throughout the summer. Hardy biennials. Very showy and attractive.

Double and Single.—Blue.....10
 “ “ “ White.....10
 “ “ “ Mixed.....10



Canterbury Bell.

CARDIOSPERMUM—*See Balloon Vine.***CARNATION**—*Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Universally admired, deliciously fragrant, popular favorites. The largest and finest of the family of which the Pink and Sweet William are well known members. Unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of form and color. Young plants produce the finest flowers, and fresh seed should be sown every year or two. Half-hardy perennial



Carnation.

Early Flowering Vienna. — Extra mixed.....10
Fine double mixed, all colors.....10

Extra choice double mixed. From superb varieties, including Flakes, Bizarres and Selves.....25
Double white. Very fine.....25
Double yellow. Choice.....25

CASTOR BEAN—*Ricinus.*

A highly ornamental genus of half hardy annual of stately growth, and large leaves of bronze or glossy green. By planting either singly or in groups, a striking effect is produced on lawns or pleasure grounds.

Sanguineus.—Brilliant Scarlet. 10

Borboniensis Arboreus.—

The largest variety. Tall and stately10

Mixed. Best varieties.....10



Castor Bean.

CATCHFLY—*Silene.*

A hardy annual, yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright colored flowers. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere, from which it takes its name.

White..... 5
Pendula.—Red, very fine..... 5
Fine mixed, all colors..... 5

CELOSIA.

Graceful, free-blooming plants, producing a profusion of beautiful, feathery flowers. They belong to the same family as the Cockscomb, but produce their flowers in plumes instead of combs. They can be grown in pots for the conservatory or green-house, or may be planted out after danger of frost is past. Half-hardy annuals.

Plumosa. Mixed colors of great brilliancy..... 25

Argentea. Bears long, silver-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets..... 10

Aurea Pyramidalis. Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form..... 10

CELOSIA CRISTATA—See Cockscomb.**CENTAUREA.**

Also known as Dusty Miller. The genus embraces some of the finest silver foliage plants in cultivation, and when arranged side by side, in figures, or in borders, with dark and other ornamental foliage plants, rival in interest and beauty the finest flowers. Some also produce beautiful and attractive flowers. Sow early, under cover, or later, in open ground, and transplant when two inches high. Annuals, biennials and perennials.

Candidissima.— The finest, handsome silver foliage. Leaves deeply indented. Half-hardy perennial..... 25

Gymnocarpa. Foliage silvery, tinted with grey, drooping, graceful, very fine. Perennial..... 15

Americana. Blue flowers. Annuals..... 5

Moschata, Coerulea—Sweet Sultan. Blue, yellow and white mixed.... 5

CENTAUREA CYANUS—See

Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Annual Chrysanthemums are rapidly coming to the front, both as green-house and garden plants. They should not, however, be confounded with the Japanese perennial kinds that are being so widely introduced. The annuals have recently been greatly improved, and we feel confident they will not suffer by comparison with their foreign namesakes. Our list includes choice varieties.



Marguerite.

Frutescens-Marguerite.—

Paris Daisy. White and yellow flowers..... 10



Annual Chrysanthemum.

Burridgeanum.—*Lord Beaconsfield.* White and rose. Very fine..... 10

Venustum.—White crimson center..... 10

Japonicum.—Extra choice mixed seed, saved from the finest Japanese varieties. Perennial..... 25

Double white..... 5

Double yellow..... 5

Eclipse.—Tri-color, brown and yellow, choice..... 15

Mixed. Very choice double..... 5

CINERARIA.

Well-known, free-flowering, green-house plants. The flowers are very brilliant, and of great variety of colors. One of the brightest and most valuable of early spring flowers. They can be planted out when the weather becomes settled, and propagate readily by dividing the roots. Perennial.

Hybrida. —Double. Mixed. Extra choice.....	25
“ Nana. —Mixed. Dwarf. Free-flowering.....	25

CLARKIA.

Handsome, free-flowering annuals of easy cultivation. Produce a fine effect massed in beds. Bear both single and double flowers, which are very bright and attractive.

Pulchella. Deep rose color.....	5
Alba. White.....	5
Flore Pleno. Double. Bright magenta color.....	5
Finest Mixed.	5



Clematis.

CLEMATIS.

Well known, tall-climbing, perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, lattice-work and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

Flammula. Covered with handsome tufts of white flowers.....	10
Mixed Hybrids. All the choice varieties.....	10

CLOVER—Sweet Scented.

Trifolium Suaveolens,

A low-growing, hardy annual, of easy cultivation, highly prized for its delicately-scented foliage and flowers. Charming for beds and borders.....

COBÆA SCANDENS.

A handsome, rapid-growing, climbing perennial plant, having very large, bell-shaped flowers, beautiful foliage and peculiarly delicate and curious tendrils.

Tender Perennial.	10
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COCKSCOMB—*Celosia Cristata*.

Very ornamental and interesting plants, producing crest-like flowers of great beauty, resembling a cock's comb. The tufts of some varieties grow to an enormous size, and their feathery, graceful appearance and brilliant colors render them very attractive. Half-hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.



COCKSCOMB.

Cristata Variegata.—Combs beautifully variegated with crimson and gold.....10

Japonica.—New and magnificent combs, massive and fine...10

Dwarf mixed.—Finest dwarf varieties; combs as large as the tall.....10

Tall mixed.—The best tall varieties.....10

COIX LACHRYMA.—See *Job's Tears*.**COLEUS.**

No plant is more universally admired than the Coleus. Seed sown in hot-bed early in spring will produce magnificent plants by July. The curious markings of the brilliantly colored leaves will continue to improve during the season. The best ornamental foliage plant both for the green-house and garden

Extra Mixed. From named varieties..... 25



Coleus.

COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia*.

Commonly known as the Honeysuckle. A hardy

perennial, producing handsome flowers, of unique form and many bright and attractive colors. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They can also be increased by dividing the roots.

Chrysantha. Golden yellow. Fine.....10

Double White. Very handsome.....10

Mixed. Best double and single varieties. Very fine.10



Columbine,

CONVOLVULUS.

Trailing annuals; fine for baskets and verandas. Flourish in any good garden soil.

Aureus Superbus. Large golden-yellow flowers, 5 to 6 feet.....15

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR AND MINOR.—See *Morning Glory*.

COSMOS.

Also known as Mexican Dahlia. A tall branching annual, of easy cultivation, having delicate, needle-shaped foliage. The flowers, which are produced in profusion, are unusually bright and attractive, resembling Single Dahlias. Colors range through rose and purple to pure white. A desirable plant, bidding fair to become very popular.

Hybrids Grandiflora.—Choice mixed.....10

COWSLIP—*Dodecatheon Meadia*.

A low-growing hardy perennial, blooming very early in spring. It is of easy cultivation and can be multiplied by dividing the roots. A popular and very desirable border plant.

Choice Mixed......25

CUPHEA.

Commonly known as Cigar Plant, on account of the fancied resemblance of its flowers to a lighted cigar. It is a free bloomer, producing its flowers all summer, and if removed indoors will continue to bloom throughout the winter. Half-hardy perennial.

Fine Mixed......10



Cuphea.

CYCLAMEN.

Few plants present a neater or more elegant appearance than the Cyclamen, with its curious-shaped and various-colored flowers and masses of green and variegated leaves. The seed produces a bulb, which blooms the second season.

Persicum Giganteum.—Large and very fine.....50

Extra Mixed.....25

CYPRESS VINE.

Ipomea Quamoclit.

A climbing annual, of rapid growth, having handsome, fern-like foliage and a profusion of bright, attractive flowers.

When furnished a suitable support they become very ornamental and showy. Plant the seed where they are to remain, as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

White..... 5

Scarlet..... 5

Mixed. All colors..... 5



Cyclamen.



Single Dahlia.

DAISY—*Bellis Perennis*.

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, blooming early in spring. Very desirable for borders. Sow early under cover, if necessary, and transplant, when well started, to a moist, shaded place. They soon spread, and the roots can be divided.

Double White.....15

Double, Mixed..... 15



Datura

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia is one of the most desirable families of plants known, and is very easily raised from seed. Both the Single and Double Dahlias present a variety of color and perfection of form not exceeded by any other flower. If sown early in spring most of the plants will bloom the first season. The roots or tubes should be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place over winter. Any place where potatoes will keep is suitable. A package of seed which we offer, giving directions for cultivation, will give more satisfaction than five dollars expended in bulbs.

Single. Fine Mixed.....10

Fine Double Mixed.....10

Extra Double Mixed —

From a choice collection.....20



Daisy.

DATURA—*Trumpet Flower*.

Ornamental, half-hardy, perennial plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Succeeds in almost any soil. The roots may be preserved over winter, like Dahlias.

Mixed Double.—All colors.... 5

DELPHINIUM—See *Larkspur*.

DEW PLANT—See *Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*.

DIANTHUS—See *Pink*.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—See *Carnation*.

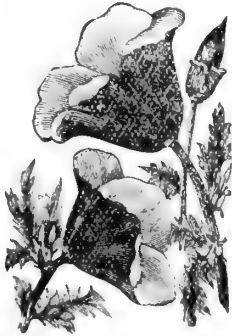
DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See *Sweet William*.

DIGITALIS—See *Foxglove*.

DODECATHEON—See *Cowslip*.

DOLICHOS—See *Hyacinth Bean*.

ELICHRYSUM—See *Helichrysum*.



California Poppy,

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

California Poppy Golden Cup.

A showy, free flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage, and flowers of the richest colors. They bloom very early, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting. Hardy annual, thriving best in light, warm soil.

Californica.—Yellow, orange center..... 5

Mandarin.—The inside of the petals are orange, outside brilliant scarlet. Choice..... 15

Mixed. All colors. Very fine..... 5

FERNS.

Well-known, extremely graceful, delicate and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers. The Maiden Hair and other varieties are exquisite in bouquets. Some attain gigantic proportions. The seed is exceedingly fine, and is formed in cells on the back or under-side of the leaves. They are hardy perennials, and require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture.

Ferns.—Saved from fifty of the finest varieties.... 25

FEVERFEW—*Matricaria Capensis*.

A free flowering, ornamental, hardy annual desirable for bedding or pot-culture. It produces beautiful white flowers, very double. Handsome for bouquets. Sow early and plant out into pots or open ground.

Best Double White..... 10



Ferns

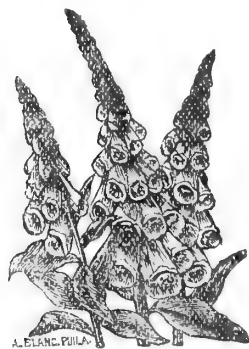


Forget-Me-Not.

FOUR O'CLOCK.*Mirabilis—Marvel of Peru.*

Also called Beauty of Night. A well-known, hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordinary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers, of various colors, shades and markings; from scarlet, through pink, to white, and from salmon, through orange, gold and straw, to white. Each plant produces self-colored and variegated flowers. Some varieties are fragrant, and some have ornamental foliage. They have recently been greatly improved, and are becoming very popular. They are tall and branching, and should have plenty of room.

Choice Mixed.—Self-colored and variegated. In great variety..... 5



Fox Glove.

FORGET-ME-NOT.*Myosotic.*

Low-growing, popular, perennial plants, blooming the first season, if sown in the fall or very early in spring. Fine for borders and edgings. A constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers mostly blue, with white or yellow center.

Palustris.—Light blue. Handsome. 10

Dissitiflora.—Very fine..... 10

Mixed.—Choice. All shades..... 10



Four O'clock

FOX GLOVE.—*Digitalis.*

A tall-growing biennial, with large leaves, and spikes of various colored and spotted flowers. Greatly improved of late, and are now really magnificent plants.

Extra Mixed..... 10

FUCHSIA.

A handsome perennial shrub, of easy cultivation, bearing beautiful, pendent flowers, of a great variety of colors. The outer and inner petals always differ in color, presenting a very striking and pleasing contrast. They should have a moist soil, and shaded place or northern exposure, as the hot sun, especially if reflected from buildings, injures them. New and handsome varieties are obtained from seed. They are easily multiplied from cuttings.

Single, Finest Mixed..... 25

Double, Choice Mixed.—Splendid..... 25

GAILLARDIA.

Fine looking plants, flowering in great profusion and brilliancy the entire season. Hardy annual; becoming perennial in warm climates. No flower garden is well supplied without them.

- Grandiflora.**—Choice Mixed. All colors..... 5
Picta Lorenziana.—Magnificent flowers, resembling some varieties of Japanese Chrysanthemums. Various shades of dark and light, brown and golden. Very desirable.....10

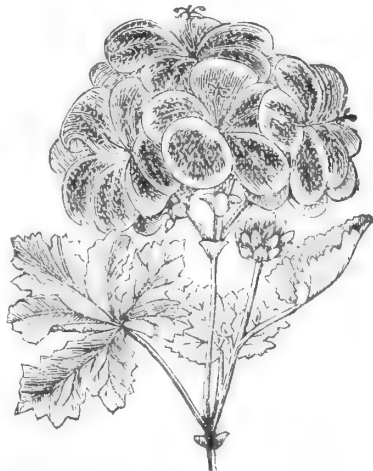
GERANIUM—*Pelargonium and Zonale.*

One of the best plants for out door cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant-colored flowers. Some varieties having ornamental foliage almost rivaling the Coleus. Easily grown from seed. Tender perennial. Will propagate readily from cuttings.

Zonale.—Popularly known as Fish Geranium. Splendid mixed. The colors ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, including single, double and ornamental foliage varieties.....25

Pelargonium. — Large flowering Lady Washington. Finest mixed. All colors.....50

Odoratissimus, or Apple-Scented.—Choice for bouquets.....25



Geranium.

GLADIOLUS.

The most beautiful and popular of all our summer flowering bulbs. The improvements made in them in the past few years have been greater than in any other flower: and now we have crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, striped, spotted and blotched, in almost infinite variety of shades and markings. The seed produces a small bulb the first year, which usually blooms the next season, if well cared for, and all will bloom the third year. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and all open in one direction, presenting a charming appearance.

- Fine Mixed.** In great variety.....10
Extra Mixed. From a collection of over two thousand of the finest new hybrids.....25



Globe Amaranth.

GLOBE AMRANTH.*Gomphrena.*

Extremely handsome everlastings. The flowers, which should not be cut till fully matured will keep for years, and are fine for fresh cut flowers and almost indispensable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual.

Purple	5
White	5
Mixed. All colors.....	5

GODETIA.

Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit. Recently much improved.

Best Varieties, Mixed	5
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GOLDEN CUP—See Eschscholtzia.**GOLDEN FEATHER.***Pyrethrum Parthenifolium Aureum.*

One of the most desirable border plants in cultivation. Foliage delicate, beautifully fringed, and of a bright golden tint. The flowers are insignificant, and to secure the most elegant borders cut out the spikes on which the buds are formed as fast as they appear. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.....10



Gourds.

GOURDS.—Cucurbita.

Extremely rapid-growing, tender, trailing annuals, of easy cultivation. Useful for covering walls, fences and unsightly places. The fruit of many of the varieties is elegant and curious, and some of them may be made useful as dippers, bottles and other articles.

Orange	10
Egg-Shaped. —White, very useful for nest-eggs. Does not crack or decay.....	10
Dipper, or Bottle. —Useful and handsome.....	10
Hercules' Club. —Club-shaped. Very large and long.....	10

Mixed. Seed saved from the most useful, elegant and unique varieties.....	10
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GYNERIUM—See Pampas Grass.**GYPSOPHILA.**

Delicate, useful, free-flowering plants, for baskets, edgings, or bouquets. Annual and perennial.

Muralis. —Pink. Hardy annual.....	10
Paniculata. —White. Best for winter bouquets. Hardy perennial.....	10

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS.

Lagurus Ovatus.

A hardy annual, very effective for fresh bouquets; also, when dry, for winter use. A little skill and taste in their arrangement will secure a handsome bouquet out of a few dried grasses..... 5

HELIANTHUS—See *Sunflower.*

HELICHRYSUM—*Eternal Flower.*

Very ornamental, hardy annuals for the garden, and one of the best of all for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened and dry in the shade. Will thrive in any good garden soil.

White. Mixed, dwarf and tall..... 10
Mixed. Dwarf and tall. All colors. Very elegant..... 10



Helichrysum.

HELIOTROPE.

Delightfully fragrant, free blooming, tender, perennial plants. Splendid for bedding or pot culture. The fragrance of its flowers cannot be excelled in exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for bouquets. Easily multiplied from cuttings.

Mixed. Choice..... 10



Heliotrope.

HIBISCUS.

Fine, showy plants, with glossy leaves and large brilliant flowers. In bloom throughout the entire season, and, if potted and removed in-doors, will bloom all winter. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.

Extra Mixed..... 10

HOLLYHOCK—*Althea.*

More success has been attained in improving the Hollyhock than almost any other flower. The double varieties being now almost as perfect as Camellias, and quite as varied and brilliant in color. Their majestic stalks, crowded on all sides with magnificent flowers, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our seed is saved from a very large collection of the best strains. They are perennial, and of very easy cultivation.

Golden Yellow. Double. Choice..... 15

White, Double. Very large..... 15

Scarlet, Superb..... 15

Choice Double Mixed. All colors and many shades. Very fine..... 10



Hollyhock.

HONEYSUCKLE, FRENCH—*Hedysarum*.

An interesting and attractive family of plants, bearing clusters of handsome, pea-shaped flowers, of various bright colors. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Fine Mixed 5

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Columbine*.**HYACINTH BEAN—*Dolichos*.**

Rapid-growing, ornamental, climbing annuals, bearing clusters of beautiful purple and white flowers, followed by highly ornamental seed-pods. Plant where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

Giganteus.—Tall-growing, large, purple flowers 10

Lablab.—Mixed 10

IBERIS—See *Candytuft*.**ICE PLANT—*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*.**

A dwarf, succulent, trailing plant, for edgings, rock-work, hanging-baskets and vases. The stems and leaves are very curiously covered with crystals, resembling globules of ice, from which it takes its name, and which give it a very remarkable and brilliant appearance in the sun.

Tender annuals 5

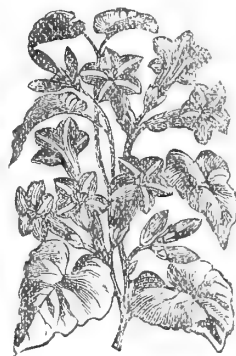
INDIAN SHOT—See *Canna Indica*.**IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT—See *Cypress Vine*.****IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA—See *Moon Flower*.****IPOMEA.**

One of the most beautiful climbing plants in cultivation, for the green-house or sheltered situations out-doors. They can be planted alone, or in combination with other vining plants, are very effective. They belong to the same family as the Morning Glory. Flowers are of the brightest colors. Tender annual; easily cultivated.

Bona Nox.—Large fragrant flowers, opening toward evening 10

Limbata Elegantissima.—Rich, purple center, margined with white 5

Mixed.—All colors 5



Ipomea,

IPOMOPSIS.

Standing, or Tree Cypress.

Beautiful plants, with fine feathery foliage and long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Very effective for conservatory or out-door decoration. Prefers a dry, warm situation. Half-hardy perennial.

Mixed 5

JERUSALEM CHERRY.

*See *Solanum Capsicastrum**



Ipomopsis.



Kaulfussia.

JOB'S TEARS—*Coix Lachryma.*

Half-hardy, ornamental grass, with broad leaves and curious round seed-vessels, of a dull olive color, that are very glossy and ornamental. 5

KAULFUSSIA.

A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. In shape and appearance it resembles the dwarf Aster. Hardy annual. Can easily be cultivated anywhere,

Mixed. All colors. 5

LAGURUS—*See Hare's-tail Grass.*

LANTANA.

Free-flowering, shrubby plants, suitable for out-door or pot culture. The flowers emit an agreeable odor, and are of many shades of purple, orange and white. Half-hardy perennial.

Finest Hybrids. Mixed. 10

LARKSPUR—*Delphinium.*

A very ornamental class of profuse blooming plants. Their tall spikes of many colored flowers produce a striking effect when planted in groups. Annuals and perennials noted. They are very hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. The perennials can be multiplied by dividing the roots.



Larkspur.

Dwarf.—Mixed. Annual. 5

Tall-Branching Stock-Flowered. Mixed. Perennial. 5

Bismark.—Robust habit, stock flowered, red-striped. Very fine. Perennial. 10

Candelabrum-Formed.—Stalks branching like a candelabrum. Annual. 10

Bee.—Elatum. Mixed. Perennial. 5

Nudicaule.—Scarlet. Perennial. 10

Formosum.—Dark blue. Perennial. 10

Mixed.—Annuals. All colors. 5

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—*See Sweet Peas.*

LEPTOSIPHON.

A charming little plant, with handsome foliage and star-shaped flowers. Useful for low edgings and borders. Select a shady, sheltered situation, and sow early. Hardy annual, of easy cultivation.

Mixed. Great variety of colors. 10

LILY OF THE NILE.—*See Calla.*

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—*Convallaria*.

A charming little hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, thriving in any common garden soil. Prefers a shaded locality. Can be multiplied by dividing the root.....10



Lily of the Valley.

LINUM.—*Scarlet Flax*.

Beautiful, slender, free-flowering plants of many bright colors. Hardy annuals and perennials. They flower well in any ordinary soil, and are very showy.

Best Mixed. Many colors and shades..... 5

LOBELIA.

Lobelia.

Delicate, low growing, annual plants, of the greatest value for borders, ribbons, edgings, rock-work and hanging-baskets. The seed is very fine, and can be sown early, in boxes, or, a little later, in open ground, and the plants transplanted.

Paxtoniana.—White, with a belt of blue.....10

Crystal Palace Compacta.—Very dwarf. Blue,10

Gracilis.—Blue. Spreading. Fine for baskets.....10

Alba.—White.....10

Finest Mixed..... 10

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See *Nigella*.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See *Balloon Vine*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—See *Amaranthus Caudatus*.

LUPIN—*Lupinus*.

A genus of desirable, shrubby plants, bearing long spikes of various colored flowers. Annuals. They can be pruned into handsome shapes, and are very desirable plants.

Cruikshanksi.—Dark blue annual..... 5

Mixed. Best annual varieties of all colors..... 5

MARGUERITE.

See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum*,



Lupin.

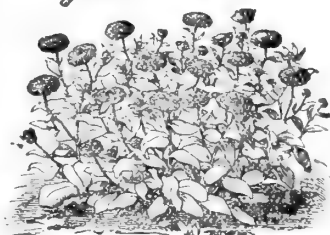
MARIGOLD.

Calendula and Tagetes.

The Marigolds are well-known, hardy annuals, of easy cultivation. They have responded to the florist's efforts, and are now really magnificent flowers. The colors are gold, orange and varying shades of these colors. Some are densely double, large, regular in form and very fine. They flower early, and continue to bloom all summer.



African Marigold.



Marigold, Meteor.

- Meteor, Calendula.**—Flowers striped dark and light orange. Double. Very fine..... 5
- Prince of Orange, Calendula.**—Choice..... 10
- Calendula.**—All shades. Double mixed. Choice..... 5
- African, Tagetes.**—Double mixed.. 5
- French Tagetes.**—Double mixed.. 5
- Tagetes, Signata Pumila.**—Compact 10
- El Dorado, Tagetes.**—New, very fine. Mammoth blossoms..... 10

MARVEL OF PERU—See *Four O'clock*.

MATRICARIA.—See *Feverfew*.

MAURANDIA.

Graceful, tender, perennial climbers, for the green-house, conservatory or flower garden. Blooms the first season from seed. The flowers resemble those of the Foxglove, and are produced profusely.

Finest Mixed Colors..... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Dwarf, succulent plants, for edging, rock-work, baskets and vases. They grow best in a warm, dry place. Hardy annual.

Mixed. All colors..... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.

See *Ice Plant*.

MIGNONETTE—*Reseda*.

Well-known, hardy annual. Produces abundant spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers of several different colors. The flowers should all be cut when in full bloom, as the plant soon exhausts itself in maturing seed. By sowing at intervals flowers can be had during the whole season. No garden is complete without it. We give a choice list; none better. Easily grown.



Mignonette.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS.—See
Musk Plant.

MIMULUS.—Monkey Flower.

Extremely handsome plants, with large, brilliant, curiously spotted and striped flowers. Sow in the fall for early flowering greenhouse and conservatory plants, and early in the spring for summer blooming. They all like damp shady situations Half-hardy perennials.

Hybridus Tigrinus.—Most beautiful spotted blotched varieties. Mixed.....10

Hybridus Tigrinus Flore Pleno.—Beautiful double-spotted varieties. Mixed15

MINA LOBATA.

A summer climber belonging to the Ipomea family. At first the flowers are crimson; later in the season they change to orange and pale yellow. Tender annual, fifteen feet high.....25

MOON FLOWER—*Ipomea Grandiflora*.

One of the most rapid-growing annuals in cultivation; covering an arbor, trellis or lattice-work, twenty feet high, in eight or ten weeks. The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings25



Morning Glory.

Mignonette Reseda Odorata Grandiflora.—The well-known, large flowering Sweet Mignonette.....5
Crimson Grandiflora.—Very fragrant and fine10
Parson's New White—A new and valuable variety10
New Hybrid Spiral.—A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Fragrant.....10
Golden Queen.—Very fine, new variety, with flowers of a golden hue. Highly effective....15

MIMOSA—See Sensitive Plant.



Mimulus.

MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus Major and Minor.

The tall varieties are popular, well-known, rapid-growing climbers of the easiest cultivation. Valuable in every garden for trailing on fences, arbors and verandas. The Minor or dwarf varieties flower very freely, and do not require support. The flowers are very showy, and run through various colors, from white to dark blue and red. Plant early where they are to remain, if possible. Hardy annual

Large Blue. Tall.....5

Large White. Tall.....5

Choice Mixed. Convolvulus Major.

Tall. All colors.....5

Dwarf Mixed. Convolvulus Minor.

All colors.....5

MOURNING BRIDE—*See Scabiosa.*

MUSK PLANT—*Mimulus Moschatus*

Cultivated on account of its rich musky odor. Annual; becoming perennial indoors and in warm climates. Should have a rich soil and ample moisture.. 10

MYOSOTIS—*See Forget-Me-Not.*

MYRISIPHYLLUM—*See Smilax.*

NASTURTIIUM—*Tropaeolum.*

Both the leaves and flowers of the Common Tall Nasturtium are very handsome for table decorations. The leaves are also used, when young, as salad, and the seeds gathered while green and tender, are esteemed by many for pickles. *See Vegetable List.* The Lobbianums are, however, superior to the common varieties when desired for ornamental purposes only. The flowers are larger, more compact, richer and more varied in color, produced more abundantly and contrast charmingly with the bright, clean, luxuriant foliage. Fragments of the vine, cut and placed in vases, will remain fresh and even bloom for many days. The Dwarf Varieties have also recently been greatly improved, and are now among the most attractive bedding and border plants. All Nasturtiums are rapid growers, flowering best where the soil is not too rich. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.



Nasturtium.

TALL VARIETIES.

Tropaeolum Lobbianum.

Spitfire.—Bright scarlet... .. 10

Crown Prince of Prussia.—
Blood Red..... 10

Duc de Malakoff.—Carmine. 10

Napoleon III.—Golden yellow. 10

Lobbianum.—Finest mixed.. 10

Common Varieties.— Fine
mixed..... 5

King Theodore.—..... 10

Tom Thumb Varieties.

Pearl White..... 10

Dark Crimson..... 10

Golden King.—Fine..... 10

Empress of India.—New. Dark leaves. Crimson flowers. Superb..... 10

Finest Mixed. All colors. Choice..... 5

NIGELLA—Love-in-a-Mist.

Curious, hardy annual, bearing handsome, singular-appearing flowers that are partially hidden by the fine needle-like foliage that surrounds them. An interesting plant.

Double and Single. Mixed..... 5

NOLANA.

A trailer of much beauty, for rock-work, vases and baskets. They trail beautifully from vases and baskets. The flowers are showy, and produced very freely. Hardy annual.

Mixed..... 5

OENOTHERA.—See Evening Primrose.**OXALIS.**

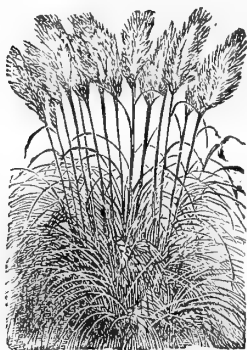
Very attractive, half-hardy perennial plants, suitable for pot-culture, rock-work and borders. The foliage is very handsome, and contrasted with the bright, highly colored flowers, makes a charming border.

Mixed. Rose, pink, yellow and white..... 10

PAEONY—Herbacea Chinensis,

An exceedingly handsome perennial, producing magnificent, large flowers, that bloom early in spring. They are as double and varied in color as the finest Poppies, which they somewhat resemble. The flowers are formed on single stalks, that rise just above a mass of handsome foliage, and are very effective. The seed should be sown early and the bulbs transplanted the following spring, when they will bloom.

Choice Mixed Double. From a splendid collection..... 25



Pampas Grass.

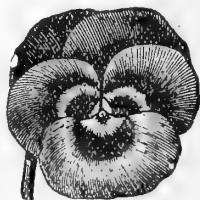
PAMPAS GRASS.

Gynerium Argenteum.

A noble, perennial, ornamental grass, easily grown from seed, producing majestic plumes, that are imitable for winter decoration. They are used in their natural silvery state, or dyed any desired color. When well dried they must be taken by the stalk and thoroughly shaken, to bring out their beautiful plume-like appearance; and when dusty and fading, it will restore them. Half-hardy perennial..... 10

PANSY.—Viola Tricolor, Hearts-ease.

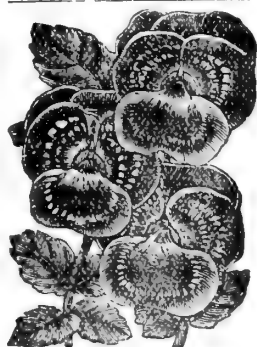
The Pansy is perhaps the most popular of all annuals, and justly held in the highest esteem. It furnishes a profusion of bright, showy flowers of a great variety of rich colors, shades, and markings, throughout the entire season, the flowers remaining perfect a long time. It should have the richest soil, abundant moisture and a shaded locality. We give a choice list, every one of which, we feel confident, will give satisfaction.



Pansy.



Nigella.



Pansy.

Purple.—Silver-edged.....15

Trimardeau.—The flowers of this variety are the largest of any pansy yet produced, and for variety and beauty of marking, brilliance of color and stability, have no superior.25

Mikado.—One of the finest Pansies grown, the richly colored and beautifully marked flowers are of enormous size and unsurpassed beauty. We recommend it.....25

Extra Quality, Mixed.—From varieties. Choice.....15

Fine Mixed.—Splendid.....10

Mixed.—Good quality.....5

PANSY—Continued.

Azure Blue.....15

Emperor William.—Indigo; dark center....15

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Velvety black.....15

Mahogany Colored.—One of the very best..15

Odier.—New French blotched.....15

Lord Beaconsfield — Purple, shading to bluish white. Large and very fine.....15

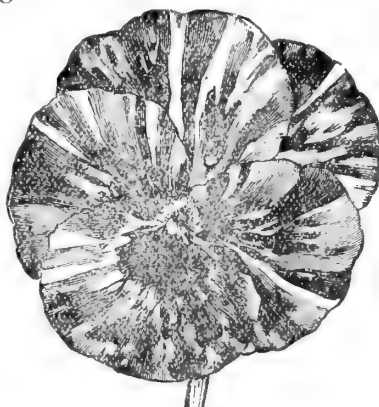
Pure Yellow.....15

Snow Queen.—Pure white.....15

Extra Large Flowering.—Mixed.....15

Striped and Mottled Varieties.—Mixed..15

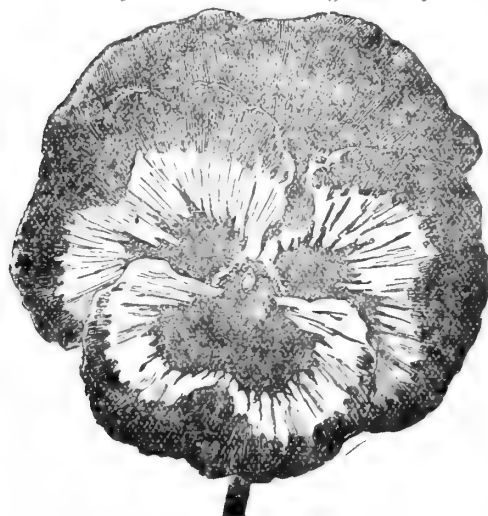
Gold Margined.—Handsome.....15



Pansy Blossom.

PASSION FLOWER.—*Passiflora*.

A family of climbers, bearing a variety of interesting and beautiful flowers.



Pansy Blossom.

Of tropical origin, it is peculiarly adapted to the warm valleys of the Pacific Coast, and the Southern States, Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Caculea. — Handsome
blue and white flowers..10

Caerulea.—Choice mixed.20

PERILLA.

Nankinensis.

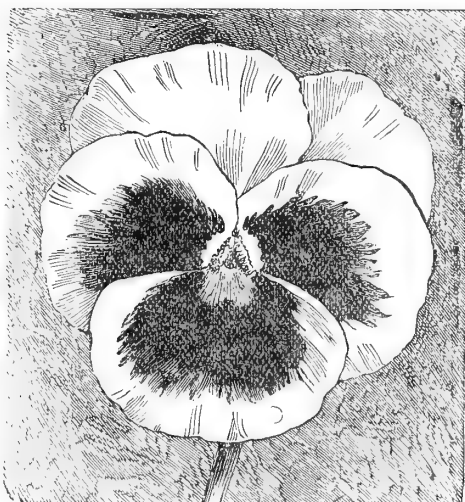
Ornamental foliage plant very easily cultivated. Its habit of growth is neat and compact; color, blackish purple. Very striking when planted with *Centaureas* and other silvery and light ornamental foliage plants. Hardy annual.

Best Mixed......5

PENTSTEMON.

Beautiful, hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants. The flowers are extremely brilliant. A good bed of Pentstemons once seen will not soon be forgotten. Their bell shaped flowers are borne on long spikes and are produced abundantly all summer.

Fine Mixed. All colors. Very showy.....10



Pansy Blossom.

Double Mixed. Choice Hybrids, best, all colors.....25

Hybrida Grandiflora Fimbriata.—Best mixed, large flowering fringed.....20

Mirabunda Hybrida.—Beautifully veined. Very fine.15

Intus Aurea.—Flowers having yellow throats, showy.....15

New Dwarf Inimitable.—Variegated, blotched and striped.....15

Grandiflora.—Best mixed. Large flowering. All colors, in great variety.....10

Pure White.....10

Fine Mixed. In great variety. 5



Perilla.

PETUNIA.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Petunia as a bedding plant. Our clear bright summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. Hardy annual. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single.

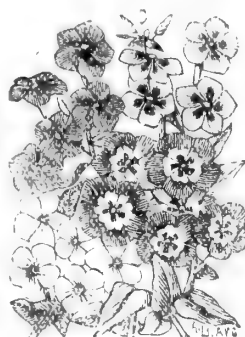


Petunia.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

The flowers of *Phlox Drummondii* are unrivaled for the richness and beauty of their color, ranging from white to the deepest scarlet and purple. They are abundant, almost covering the foliage, and of long duration. Very desirable, and easily grown. Hardy annual, that may be planted in the fall or very early in spring.

Alba. —Pure white.....	10
Black Warrior. —Dark Purple.....	10
Coccinea. —Deep scarlet.....	10
Isabellina. —Pale yellow.....	10
Finest Mixed. —Including large flowering varieties.....	10



Phlox.

PINK.—*Dianthus*.

The *Dianthus* family embraces some of the finest of all flowering plants. The flowers are of the richest and most pleasing colors, and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are hardy, and become perennial in warm climates and when protected. New seed should be sown every year or two. Old plants fail rapidly. Young ones produce the greatest number and much the finest flowers.

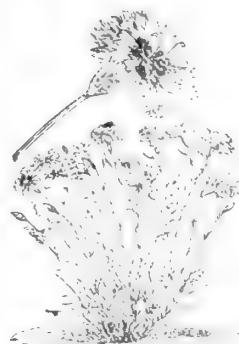
Chinensis Flore Pleno.—Double China Pink.

Finest mixed..... 5

Alba Flore Pleno.—Double white..... 10

Diadematus.—Diadem Pink. Finest mixed.

All colors 10



Pink.

Imperialis Flore Pleno.—Double Imperial Pink. Fine mixed. 5

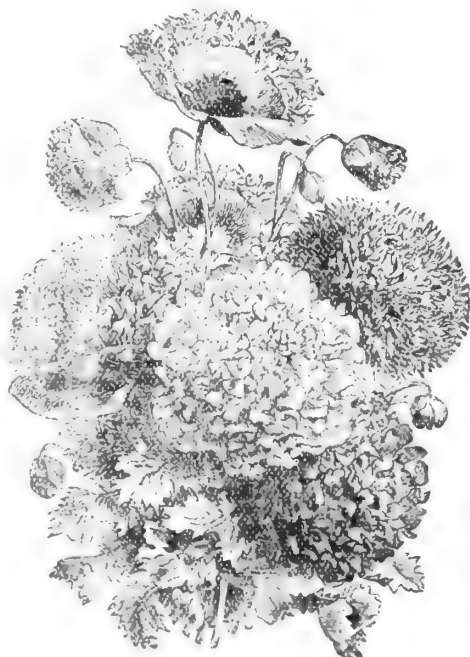
Japan Pink (Laciniatus).—Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed..... 10

Barbatus.—See *Sweet William*.

Caryophyllus.—See *Carnation*.

POPPY.—*Papaver*.

The Poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower. They are borne separately, on tall stalks, are both double and single, and are of many bright colors. They are hardy annuals and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. By lancing the flower-stalks of the Double Carnation variety, when in bloom, opium is obtained.



Double Poppy.

POPPY—Continued.

- Umbrosum.**—Rich, vermillion, with a glossy black spot on each petal. Single.....10
Double Scarlet.—Carnation flowered..... 5
Double White.—Carnation flowered..... 5
Double Mixed.—In great variety. Very choice 5

PORTULACA.

The brightest of all flowers for bedding purposes. In bloom from early summer until killed by



Portulaca.

frosts. The single varieties are even more handsome than the double, and a paper of our Grandiflora single mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrives best in a sunny exposure and a light sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation.

- Single Mixed**10
Double Mixed15

PRIMROSE, EVENING.—*Oenothera*.

The *Oenothera*, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only during the evening and early in the morning. The flowers, which are from three to four inches across, attract much attention on account of their size, beauty and the rapidity with which they open. They are constant and prolific bloomers. We give the best perennial varieties.

- Lamarkiana.**—Gorgeous yellow flowers, three to four inches across..... 5
Aculis Alba.—Dwarf-producing, large, beautiful, pearl white flowers.
 Hardy perennials5

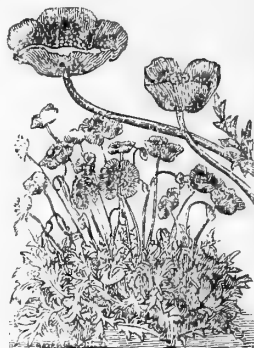
PRIMULA SINENSIS.*Chinese Primrose.*

Well-known green-house and conservatory winter blooming plants. Nothing can surpass them for pot and in-door blooming plants. Their various forms and blending of colors are exceeding pleasing and effective. They thrive best in a sandy loam and leaf mold. Tender perennial.

- Fimbriata.**—Choice fringed varieties, mixed....25
Alba—Pure white.....25
Filicifolia.—Mixed. Fern leaved.....25
Extra Mixed.—In great variety25

PYRETHRUM.

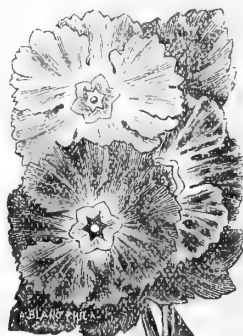
Useful bedding plants, and some of the new and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce handsome flowers, and the foliage of some varieties contrasts with charming effects with the *Amaranthus Centaureas* and other ornamental foliage plants. Hardy perennials, of easy cultivation.



Single Poppy.

Single mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrives best in a sunny exposure and a light sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation.

- Single Mixed**10
Double Mixed15

Primula, Sinensis
Fimbriata.

Roseum.—The dried flowers of this variety, when pulverized, form the Persian Insect Powder10

Aureum, Golden Feather.—Dwarf. For edgings. Bright golden yellow foliage.....10

Choice Mixed10



QUAKING GRASS—*See Briza.*

RHODANTHE.

A valuable dwarf everlasting flower, of great merit. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm sheltered situation. Cut as soon as fully blown, and dry in the shade. Half-hardy annual.

Rhodanthe.

Extra Mixed. All colors.....10



Salpiglossis.

RICINUS—*See Castor Bean.*

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Pretty ornamental annuals bearing richly colored funnel-shaped flowers. Marbled, yellow, crimson, scarlet, purple and blue. A handsome, desirable plant, of easy cultivation deserving more general attention.

Fine Mixed.....10

SAPONARIA.

Dwarf, compact-growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding.

Mixed 5

SCABIOSA.

Mourning Bride.

Handsome flowers, of delicious fragrance, borne on long, branching stalks, that have but little foliage. The flowers resemble in appearance some varieties of Dahlias, and are very symmetrical and handsome. Colors, various, from white to purple and scarlet. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Finest Double Mixed Dwarf.

all colors..... 5



Scabiosa.

SCARLET FLAX—*See Linum.*

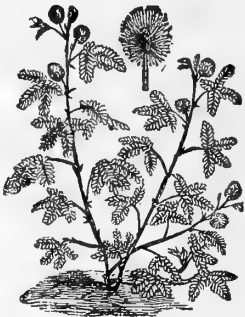
SCHIZANTHUS.

Elegant, free-flowering, garden and green-house plants. Half-hardy annuals. A free bloomer, of branching habits. Very fine.

Fine Mixed Varieties. Of all colors..... 5

SENSITIVE PLANT—*Mimosa*.

A peculiar plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, interesting on account of the irritability of its leaves and stalks, which will, on being touched or shaken, close and droop as if dead. Tender annual. .10



Sensitive Plant.

SILENE—See *Catchfly*.

SMILAX.

The most useful and beautiful of all climbing plants for florists. Its graceful form and elegant foliage are admired by all. It can be trained from pots or hanging-baskets around windows and over ceilings with charming effect. Useful for cut flowers and vases. It may be made to climb or droop, as desired. Tender perennial 15



Smilax.

Of almost every color, and striped as beautiful as Carnations. They have recently been much improved and are now really magnificent. The flowers are singular in form, and when taken between the thumb and finger, and alternately pressed and released, will open and close with a snapping motion, from which they take their name. Hardy perennials of easy cultivation.

Tall Varieties, Mixed... 5
Dwarf Varieties, Mixed..... 5
Tom Thumb Varieties, Mixed..... 5

SOLANUM.

An interesting, ornamental green-house and garden shrub, having beautiful glossy leaves and handsome scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

Capsicastrum.—Jerusalem Cherry, or miniature Orange Tree. Covered with small scarlet fruit 10
Fine Mixed..... 15



Snapdragon.



Stocks.

STOCKS.

The Stock, known by some as Gilliflower, has recently been so greatly improved as to be considered almost indispensable for bedding and edgings. Their varied and brilliant colors, profusion of blooms and delicious fragrance render them popular favorites. Some of the colossal varieties which are included in the large flowering finest mixed are truly magnificent. Hardy annuals, except where noted.

Largest Flowering. —Finest mixed.....	10
Double Ten-Week. —Pure white.....	10
Emperor, or Perpetual. —Beautiful colors. Mixed, Perennial.....	15
Brompton. —Mixed. All colors.....	15

SUNFLOWER—*Helianthus*.

A well-known plant, adapted, by its stately growth, for a back-ground to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also grown as an absorbent of miasma, in damp or ill-drained situations. The flowers, especially of the double varieties, are really quite attractive.

Californicus. —Double Orange.....	5
Globosus Fistulosus. —Large, deep yellow. Very double.....	10
Mammoth Russian. —Largest single variety. (See also Vegetable List.).....	5



Sunflower.

SWEET PEAS.

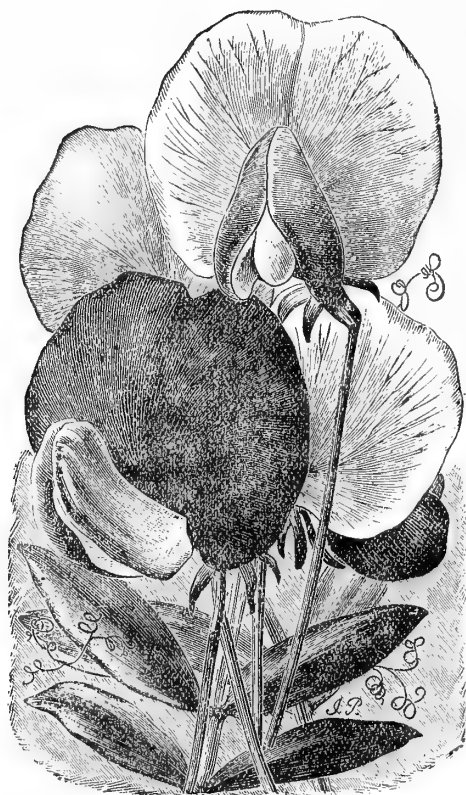
Lathyrus Odoratus.



Sweet Peas.

The Sweet Pea is rapidly winning its way to the front as one of the most popular flowers for bouquets, table and parlor decoration. Their variety of beautifully contrasted colors, clear, fresh appearance, and delicious, refreshing fragrance, make their presence always inviting. They should be planted near some suitable support, in any good garden soil, and kept well watered. We give a list of choice-named kinds, and our Extra Mixed include a large assortment equal to the best named varieties.

SWEET PEAS.—Continued.



Sweet Peas

- Boreatton.**—Very dark; deep wine or chestnut color; wings and standards same color.....10
- Apple Blossom.**—Bright pinkish rose.....10
- Crown Princess of Prussia.**—Blush; very fine 5
- Miss Blanche Ferry.**—Standards bright pink, wings white; dwarf and early..... 5
- Painted Lady.**—Red and white..... 5
- Butterfly.**—White tinted with lilac; beautiful..... 5
- Queen of England.**—Pure white.....10
- Eckford's Hybrids.**—Mixture of many beautiful kinds... ..10
- Isa Eckford.**—Delicate, creamy, white and rosy pink flowers of beautiful form.....10
- Mrs. Gladstone.**—Standards, delicate pink; wings, blush edged with pink. Distinct and exquisite.....10
- Queen of the Isles.**—Scarlet mottled, flaked with purple and white.....10
- Princess Beatrice.**—Beautiful carmine rose; slightly mottled. Vigorous and a free bloomer.....10
- Cardinal.**—Deep, rich, carmine red flowers. Of robust habit and one of the very best..... 5
- Splendour.**—Bright crimson; large and brilliant..... 5
- Princess of Wales.**—Purple; striped and mottled on white.....10
- Indigo King.**—Darkest of all; deep maroon standards and indigo blue wings.....10
- Red and White Striped.**—Large blooms; bright red, striped and mottled on white..... 5
- Invincible Scarlet.**—Large, brilliant flowers..... 5
- Extra Mixed.**—Many beautiful varieties..... 5



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM.

Dianthus Barbatus.

Well-known, remarkably free-flowering plants. The colors are very brilliant, ranging from snow white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a very delicate and refreshing fragrance. Hardy perennial. New plants should be raised from seed every year or two, as the old ones deteriorate. They are hardy and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They spread rapidly, and the roots can be divided.

Single Mixed. — Very beautiful	10
Dunetti. — Dark crimson....	10
Pure White	10
Double Mixed	10

TAGETES—See *Marigold*.

TASSEL FLOWER—See *Cacalia*.

TREE CYPRESS—See *Ipomopsis*.

TRIFOLIUM—See *Clover, Sweet Scented*.

TROPÆOLUM—See *Nasturtium*.

VERBENA.

No plant surpasses the Verbena as a bedding plant under our bright California sun. The colors are rich and distinct. A packet of our new hybrid seed will produce flowers of every shade and color known to the Verbena. They spread rapidly. Can be divided and will set readily. Half-hardy perennial trailer.

Hybrida. —Saved from one of the finest collections in the world	20
Scarlet. —Very brilliant....	15
Niveni. —White, sweet-scented.....	10
Montana. — Hardy variety, producing brilliant rose and lilac flowers.....	10
Fine Mixed. —Brilliant colors.....	10



Verbena.



Violet.

VIOLET.—*Viola Odorata.*

Extremely fragrant, early-blooming, low-growing plants. Very useful for borders, rock-work and bedding. They are exceedingly fragrant, a few flowers being sufficient to fill a room with their delicious fragrance. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Thrives best in a cool, shady place. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

White. —Large, White blossoms.....	10
Purple Queen. —Deep Purple.....	10
Mauve Queen. —Deep, mauve blue.....	10
The Czar. —Fragrant, large blue.....	10
Sweet Scented. —Blue and purple.....	10

VIRGIN'S BOWER, or SWEET VIRGIN'S BOWER.

See Clematis.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN WOODBINE.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia.

A hardy, ornamental, rapid-growing perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage, which, in late autumn, turns crimson and yellow. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Easily grown from seed..... 10

WALL FLOWER.—*Cheiranthus cheri.*

A well-known half-hardy perennial, producing spikes of beautiful flowers. The petals are velvety; the color deep orange, shading to brown, rich and handsome. If taken in or protected, they will bloom all winter.

Finest Double Mixed	10
Large Brown	10
Single Mixed	5



Wall Flowers.

WHITLAVIA.

An attractive annual, with beautiful fine foliage; bearing profusely drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers, mostly blue and white. Should have a shady place, with abundant moisture.

Mixed	5
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Whitlavia.

quets. The colors are purple, yellow and white. They should be gathered before they are fully opened, and dried in the shade. Thus treated and carefully kept, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual's.

Double Mixed.—Choice colors..... 10

WISTARIA.

Glycine Sinensis.

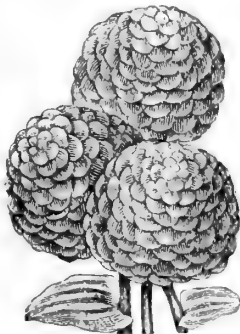
Rapid-growing, hardy, perennial climber; bearing long, drooping clusters of porcelain blue flowers in abundance. Thrives best in a light, loose soil, and a southern exposure. Often grows fifteen feet in a season.....20



Wistaria.

XERANTHEMUM.

A free-flowering class of everlasting, useful for winter bou-



Zinnia.

ZINNIA.

Large flowering, branching annuals, in bloom the latter part of the season. The flowers are as double as Dahlias, which they resemble, and of almost as great a variety of rich colors and shades. The flowers are beautifully rounded on top and very symmetrical. They can be dried and will remain fresh in appearance and handsome for winter bouquets. Easily grown and transplanted, and remarkably showy for beds or as a low hedge. Half-hardy annuals.

Double White. 10

Deep Orange Yellow...... 10

Extra Double Mixed...... 10

Flower Seeds in Bulk.

We offer the following kinds in bulk by the ounce or pound. Those of our customers who wish to use larger quantities than are contained in the papers, will find this method very cheap for producing large masses of flowers or foliage. Sent by mail postage paid at these prices.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Ageratum, light blue.....	\$ 40	Morning Glory. Tall [per lb. 75]..	15
Alyssum, sweet.....	50	“ “ Dwarf.....	20
Amaranthus, tricolor — Joseph's coat.....	40	Nasturtium, Labbianum tall mixed	30
Aster, mixed German quilled....	65	“ Dwarf mixed.....	25
“ Truffant's Perfection mixed	3 00	Pansy, Extra large flowering mixed.....	2 50
“ Snow white.....	4 00	“ Extra quality mixed, containing many named varieties.....	1 50
Bachelor's Button, mixed.....	40	Petunia; fine mixed.....	1 00
Balsam, double white.....	1 25	Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed..	60
“ Camelia flowered.....	1 25	“ Grandiflora mixed.....	1 00
“ Mixed, double dwarf....	80	Pink, mixed double China.....	50
“ Mixed, double tall.....	60	Poppy Carnation flowered, double mixed.....	25
Balloon Vine.....	40	“ Carnation flowered, double white.....	30
Bartonia Golden.....	30	Portulaca, fine mixed.....	50
Calliopsis, extra mixed.....	35	Smilax.....	1 50
Canary Bird Flower.....	60	Stock, double German ten weeks, mixed.....	2 00
Candytuft, white, fragrant.....	30	Sunflower, double	25
“ Mixed colors (per lb. \$2).....	25	Sweet Peas, Boreatton.....	20
Canna, fine mixed.....	40	“ Crown Princess of Prussia.....	20
Carnation, choice double mixed..	2 50	“ Miss Blanche Ferry....	20
“ Early flowering Vienna.....	2 00	“ Painted Lady.....	20
Castor Bean, best varieties mixed [per lb. \$1 25].....	25	“ Butterfly.....	20
Chrysanthemum, mixed annual sorts.....	30	“ Queen of England.....	20
Cypress Vine, mixed.....	40	“ Eckford's Hybrids.....	20
Dahlia, double mixed.....	1 50	“ Splendour.....	20
Four O'clock.....	20	“ Princess of Wales.....	20
Gourds, mixed, useful and ornamental.....	50	“ Indigo King.....	20
“ Bottle or dipper.....	30	“ Extra mixed, many beautiful varieties [per lb. 85 cts.].....	25
“ Egg shaped.....	40	Sweet William, fine mixed.....	50
Heliotrope, dark varieties mixed..	1 50	“ Double mixed.....	1 00
Hollyhock, double mixed, great variety of colors.....	75	Verbena, fine mixed, all colors....	1 00
“ Double white.....	1 00	Violet, sweet scented.....	2 00
Lobelia, mixed.....	60	Wall Flower, early	40
Marigold, Meteor.....	40	Zinnia, choice double mixed.....	50
“ Prince of Orange.....	40		
Mignonette, large flowering, sweet [per lb. \$1.00].....	15		
“ Golden Queen.....	50		

PRICE LIST.

Our Terms are Cash with the Order.

All articles included in this list are forwarded either by mail or express, at my expense, except where noted under different heads.

Cash should invariably accompany each order. It may be sent by P. O. Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter, Express Order, or by Express.

Parties ordering must be careful to sign their name in full, also giving name of Post Office or Express Office, with that of the County and State.

The rates given in this list for 100 lb. lots of seed do not include freight; it must be paid by the party ordering. See note at bottom of each page.

Not less than 1 oz. will be sold by weight.

	100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
ARTICHOKE.						
Large Green Globe		05	25	45	80	2 75
ASPARAGUS.						
Colossal		05	10	15	20	60
Palmetto		05	15	25	35	95
Columbian Mammoth White. New, very fine		05	45	75	1 25	....
BEANS.—Dwarf.						
50 lbs. at the 100 lb. price Remit for postage 9 cts. per lb. when ordered sent by mail.						
GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.						
Early China Red Eye	7 00	10				10
Extra Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod	7 00	10				10
Early Mohawk	8 00	10				10
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks	7 00	10				10
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. Improved Round Pod. Very early.	7 00	10				10
Extra Early Refugee	8 00	10				10
Refugee, or 1,000 to one	7 00	10				10
Dwarf Horticultural	8 00	10				11
Large White Kidney	8 00	10				11
Broad Windsor	5 00	10				08
Henderson's Bush Lima. Very prolific		10				20
Burpee's Bush Lima. An immense yielder		10				30

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

*100 lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

BEANS.—Continued.**WAX, OR YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES.**

Extra Early Challenge Black Wax..	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Black Eyed Wax.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Golden Wax.....	9 00	10	....	....	....	12
Rust Proof, or Detroit Wax.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Prolific Black German Wax.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
German Wax, White Seeded.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Crystal White Wax, fleshy and brittle	....	10	....	....	....	12

BEANS—Pole or Running.

White Crease Back.....	9 00	10	....	....	....	12
Southern Prolific.....	9 00	10	....	....	....	12
Dutch Case Knife.....	9 00	10	....	....	....	12
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax...	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Kentucky Wonder.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry .....	....	10	....	....	....	13
Large White Lima.....	7 00	10	....	....	....	10
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Challenger Lima.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
King of the Garden Lima.....	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
French Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean.....	....	10	....	....	....	65
Scarlet Runner.....	15 00	10	....	....	....	20

BEEF.

Extra Early Eclipse Blood Turnip.	05	10	15	20	60
Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip	05	10	15	20	60
Early Bassano Blood Turnip	05	10	15	20	60
Early Blood Turnip.....	05	10	15	20	60
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.....	05	10	15	20	60
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	05	10	15	20	60
Half Long Blood.....	05	10	15	25	70
Long Smooth Dark Blood.....	05	10	15	20	50

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet, 25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	20 00	05	10	15	20	40
Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	22 00	05	10	15	20	40
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	20 00	05	10	15	20	40
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.....	20 00	05	10	15	20	40
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel...	28 00	05	10	15	20	50
French White Sugar, Red Top....	25 00	05	10	15	20	45
German White Sugar.....	22 00	05	10	15	20	40
Lane's Imperial Sugar.....	25 00	05	10	15	20	45
French Yellow Sugar.....	....	05	10	15	20	50
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.....	05	10	15	20	65

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

AND PRICE LIST.

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	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
BROCOLI.						
Early Purple Cape	05	35	60	1 15	4 10	
Early Large White French	05	40	70	1 30	4 75	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS,						
Dwarf Improved	05	20	35	60	2 10	
CABBAGE.						
EXTRA EARLY KINDS.						
Extra Early Express	05	20	30	50	1 80	
Early Jersey Wakefield	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Early York	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Early Large York	05	15	25	45	1 45	
SECOND EARLY, OR SUMMER KINDS.						
Early Summer	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Early Drumhead	05	15	25	45	1 45	
All Seasons, or Succession	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Early Winnigstadt	05	20	30	50	1 80	
German Filderkraut	05	20	30	50	1 80	
LATE KINDS.						
Sure Head	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Stone Mason Marblehead	05	15	25	45	1 50	
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Excelsior Late Flat Dutch	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Premium Late Flat Dutch	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Premium Late Drumhead	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Bridgeport Late Drumhead	05	15	25	45	1 45	
Red Dutch	05	20	35	60	2 10	
Green Globe Savoy	05	20	30	50	1 75	
Drumhead Savoy	05	25	45	75	2 50	
CARROT.						
Parisian Forcing, earliest variety	05	20	30	45	1 30	
Early French Horn, for forcing	05	15	25	35	1 10	
Early Scarlet Horn	05	10	15	25	70	
Early Oxheart	05	10	15	25	70	
Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump rooted	05	10	15	20	65	
Danver's Orange Half Long	05	10	15	25	70	
Finest Long Orange	05	10	15	20	65	
Large White Belgian [25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.]	30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Short White, very thick and heavy [25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.] ..	35 00	05	10	15	20	60

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
CAULIFLOWER.						
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	05		85	1 50	2 50	....
Early Snowball	05		90	1 60	2 75	....
Early London	05		40	65	1 10	....
Early Paris	05		85	1 50	2 50	....
Early Large White French	05		40	65	1 10	....
Lenormand's Short Stem	05		90	1 60	2 60	....

CELERY.

Giant Pascal	05	15	25	40	1 45
Golden Hearted Dwarf	05	15	20	35	1 10
Large White Solid	05	15	20	35	1 10
Half Dwarf	05	15	20	35	1 10
Dwarf White Solid	05	15	20	35	1 10
Golden Self-blanching	05	25	45	80	2 75
White Plume	05	15	25	40	1 45
Boston Market	05	15	20	35	1 10
Celery Seed for flavoring	05	10	15	20	40

CELERIAC, or Turnip Rooted Celery.

Smooth Prague	05	20	30	50	1 80
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CHERVIL.

Curled	05	15	25	40	1 45
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CHICORY.

Large Rooted, or Coffee	05	10	15	25	90
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COLLARDS.

True Southern	05	10	15	25	80
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CORN.

50 lbs. at the 100-lb. price. Remit for postage 9 cts. per lb. when ordered sent by mail.

SWEET, OR SUGAR VARIETIES.

Extra Early Cory	7 00	10	....	....	10
Extra Early Marblehead	7 00	10	....	....	10
Early Minnesota	7 00	10	....	....	10
Early Pee and Kay	7 00	10	....	....	10
Crosby's Early	7 00	10	....	....	10
Moore's Early Concord	7 00	10	....	....	10
Early Eight Rowed Sweet	7 00	10	....	....	10
Black Mexican	8 00	10	....	....	11
Perry's Hybrid	7 00	10	....	....	10
Early Mammoth	7 00	10	....	....	10
Hickox	7 00	10	....	....	10
Triumph, large and productive	7 00	10	....	....	10
Stowell's Evergreen	8 00	10	....	....	11
Country Gentleman	8 00	10	....	....	11
Common Sweet, for fodder	5 00	10	07

FIELD VARIETIES.

Extra Early Adams, for table and field	8 00	10	11
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*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	^a 100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
CORN.—Continued.						
Early Red Blazed	7 00	10	....	....	....	10
Early Canada, or Yellow Flint	5 00	10	..	..	....	07
Early White Flint	5 00	10	....	....	....	07
Improved Leaming. Yellow Dent.	5 00	10	....	....	....	07
Pride of the North. Yellow Dent.	5 00	10	....	....	....	07
Champion White Pearl. Large Dent	5 00	10	....	..	....	07
Pop Corn, White	5 50	10	....	....	....	06
Pop Corn, Rice	6 50	10	....	....	....	07
BROOM CORN.						
<i>Remit for postage 9 cts. per lb. when ordered sent by mail.</i>						
Improved Evergreen	8 00	10	....	....	....	11
CRESS.						
Curled, or Peppergrass .....	....	05	10	15	20	65
Water Cress .....	....	05	50	80	1 40	4 75
CUCUMBER.						
Nichol's Medium Green .....	....	05	10	15	20	65
Early Long White Spine .....	....	05	10	15	20	65
Peerless White Spine. One of the finest strains of White Spine..	....	05	10	15	20	65
Early Short Green, or Early Frame	....	05	10	15	20	65
Early Cluster .....	....	05	10	15	20	65
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.	....	05	10	15	20	65
Best Long Green .....	....	05	10	15	20	65
Extra Long Green Turkey. One of the best .....	....	05	10	15	25	80
West India Gherkin .....	....	05	15	25	45	1 50
EGG PLANT.						
Early Long Purple .....	....	05	20	35	60	2 10
Early Round Purple .....	....	05	25	45	75	2 50
Large New York Purple .....	....	05	40	75	1 30	4 75
Black Pekin .....	....	05	35	60	90	3 10
ENDIVE.						
Green Curled .....	....	05	20	30	50	1 80
White Curled. The most beautiful variety .....	....	05	20	30	50	1 80
Broad Leaved (Scarolle) .....	....	05	20	30	50	1 80
KALE.						
Green Curled Scotch .....	....	05	15	20	35	1 10
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens .....	....	05	15	25	40	1 45
Dwarf German Purple .....	....	05	20	30	50	1 80
KOHL RABI.						
Early White Vienna .....	....	05	15	25	40	1 45
LEEK.						
Large Rouen, or American Flag...	....	05	15	25	40	1 45
Monstrous Carentan .....	....	05	20	30	50	1 75

^aFreight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
LETTUCE.						
Early Tennis ball, Black Seed	05		10	15	25	90
Early Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennis ball.	05		10	15	25	90
Early Prize Head	05		10	15	25	90
Simpson's Early Curled.	05		10	15	25	90
Early Curled Silesia.	05		10	15	25	90
Simpson's Early Curled, Black Seeded.	05		10	15	25	90
San Francisco Market.	05		10	15	25	90
Philadelphia Butter.	05		10	15	25	90
Large Drumhead	05		10	15	25	90
Large Hanson	05		10	15	25	90
Deacon	05		10	15	25	00
Denver Market.	05		10	15	25	90
Large Passion	05		15	20	30	1 00
Grand Rapids, the best for forcing.	05		10	15	25	90
White Paris Cos, or Romaine	05		10	15	25	90

MUSK MELON.**GREEN FLESHED KINDS**

Early Jenny Lind, Small	05		10	15	20	65
Early Baltimore, or Acme, good size	05		10	15	20	65
Early Hackensack, one week earlier than the old Hackensack,	05		10	15	20	65
Hackensack	05		10	15	20	65
Large Netted Canteloupe	05		10	15	20	65
Large Green Nutmeg	05		10	15	20	65
Small Green Nutmeg.	05		10	15	20	65
Large Montreal.	05		10	15	20	65
Bay View.	05		10	15	20	65
Casaba, or Green Persian.	05		10	15	20	65

YELLOW FLESHED KINDS.

Surprise.	05		10	15	20	65
Early Yellow Canteloupe	05		10	15	20	65
Emerald Gem.	05		10	15	20	65
Orange Christiana	05		10	15	20	65
Osage, or Miller's Cream	05		10	15	25	80
Long Yellow.	05		10	15	20	65

WATER MELON.

Phinney's Early	05		10	15	20	65
Mountain Sweet.	05		10	15	20	65
Lodi, or San Joaquin.	05		10	15	20	65
Ice Cream, or Peerless.	05		10	15	20	65
Vauluse, Red Seeded	05		10	15	20	65
Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake	05		10	15	20	65

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

AND PRICE LIST.

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	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
WATER MELON. — <i>Continued.</i>						
Boss	05	10	15	20	65	
Kolb's Gem	05	10	15	20	65	
Cuban Queen	05	10	15	20	65	
Mammoth Ironclad	05	10	15	20	65	
Dixie.	05	10	15	20	65	
Dark Icing	05	10	15	20	65	
Light Icing, or Jordan's Gray						
Monarch	05	10	15	20	65	
Black Spanish	05	10	15	20	65	
Green and Gold	05	10	15	20	65	
Early Seminole	05	10	15	20	65	
Citron, for preserving Red Seeded	05	10	15	25	80	
Colorado Citron, for preserving,						
Green Seeded	05	10	15	25	80	

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Sent by Express at buyer's expense.

French, 3-lb. boxes. Directions for cultivation in each box. Per box \$2 00.

MUSTARD.

Yellow California	05	....	....	....	30
Southern Giant Curled	05	10	15	25	80

NASTURTIUM.

Tall Varieties, Mixed Colors.	05	10	15	25	80
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OKRA OR GUMBO.

Dwarf	05	10	15	20	60
White Velvet	05	10	15	25	80

ONION.

Extra Early Red Flat	05	20	30	50	1 65
Extra Early Large Red	05	15	25	40	1 25
Large Red Wethersfield	05	20	30	50	1 65
Yellow Danvers	05	15	25	45	1 50
Yellow Globe Danvers.	05	20	30	50	1 60
Oregon Yellow Danvers.	05	20	30	50	1 60
Yellow Dutch	05	20	30	50	1 65
Southport Yellow Globe.	05	20	30	50	1 70
Southport Red Globe. Beautiful					
shape and of superior quality...	05	20	30	50	1 65
White Globe	05	35	60	1 00	3 50
White Portugal, or Silver Skin.	05	35	60	1 00	3 50
El Paso, or Large Mexican.	05	20	30	50	1 80
Mammoth Silver King	05	30	50	85	3 10
Spanish King or Prize Taker	05	30	50	85	3 10
Giant Rocca, Light Yellow	05	20	30	50	1 75
Giant White Italian Tripoli.	05	20	30	50	1 80
Giant Red Italian Tripoli	05	15	25	40	1 30
Small Queen, white	05	20	35	60	2 10

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

*100 lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

ONION SETS.

*Prices by the 100 lbs. are subject to change with the market,
Remit 9 cts. a pound for postage when ordered sent by mail.*

Yellow Bottom Sets.....	17 00	25
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PARSLEY.

Fine Triple Curled.....	05	10	15	25	80
Moss Curled.....	05	10	15	25	80

PARSNIP.

Long Dutch Sugar.....	05	10	15	20	50
Hollow Crown.....	05	10	15	20	50

PEAS.

Remit 9 cts. a pound for postage, when ordered sent by mail.

50 lbs. at the 100-lb. price.

Sweet Wrinkled Varieties marked thus *

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

First and Best	7 00	10	....	....	10
E. J. Bowen's Extra Early	6 00	10	....	....	08
Improved Daniel O'Rourke.....	7 00	10	....	....	10
Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb ..	9 00	10	....	....	12
Earliest of All, or Alaska.....	8 00	10	....	....	11
*American Wonder.....	0 00	10	....	....	13
*McLean's Little Gem.....	9 00	10	....	....	12
*Premium Gem.....	9 00	10	....	....	12
*Everbearing.....	7 00	10	....	....	10
*Abundance	7 00	10	....	....	10
*McLean's Advancer	7 00	10	....	....	10

LATE KINDS.

*Yorkshire Hero.....	5 00	10	....	....	07
*Champion of England.....	5 00	10	....	....	07
*Telephone.....	8 00	10	....	....	08
*Stratagem	8 00	10	....	....	08
Large White Marrowfat....	6 00	10	....	....	08
Large Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	5 00	10	....	....	07

EDIBLE PODDED KINDS.

Dwarf Sugar, Gray Seed.....	10	....	....	....	40
Tall Sugar, Gray Seed.....	10	....	....	....	40

FIELD PEAS.

White Marrowfat .....	....	....	....	....	05
Black Eyed Marrowfat .....	....	....	....	....	05
Champion of England.....	3 00	....	....	....	04
Blue Prussian, or Green.....	3 00	....	....	....	05
Small White, or Niles.....	3 50	....	....	....	05

PEPPER.

Squash, or Tomato Shaped..	05	25	40	65	2 10
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.....	05	25	40	65	2 10

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
PEPPER.—Continued.						
Long Red Pointed, Brilliant long scarlet.....	05		25	40	65	2 10
Long Red Cayenne, Narrow	05		25	40	65	2 10
Chili—very small for Pepper Sauce.	05		25	40	65	2 10
Red Cherry.....	05		25	40	65	2 10

PUMPKIN.

Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field	05	....		10	15	40
Large Cheese.....	05		10	15	25	80
Cushaw, or Crookneck	05		10	15	25	90
Mammoth.....	05		15	20	30	1 00

RADISH.

Early Long Scarlet.....	05		10	15	20	60
Early Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tip.....	05		10	15	25	80
Early Olive Shaped or Half Long Scarlet.....	05		10	15	20	60
Early Deep Scarlet Half Long.....	05		10	15	20	65
French Breakfast, or Half Long Scarlet White Tip.....	05		10	15	20	65
Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted.....	05		10	15	20	65
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip..	05		10	15	25	90
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Rooted.....	05		10	15	25	90
Early White Turnip Rooted.....	05		10	15	25	80
Improved Chartier.....	05		10	15	20	65
Long Black Spanish, Fall or Winter	05		10	15	25	90
Mammoth White China, or California.....	05		10	15	25	80
Scarlet China Winter.....	05		15	20	35	1 10
White Strasburg, Very Crisp and Tender.....	05		15	20	35	1 00

RHUBARB.

Victoria.....	05		20	30	50	1 80
Linaeus.....	05		20	30	£0	1 80

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Large White.....	05		15	20	35	1 10
Mammoth Sandwich Island	05		15	25	45	1 50

SPINAGE.

Extra Large Pickly Seeded.....	05		10	15	20	40
Round Summer.....	05		10	15	20	40
Improved Thick Leaved.....	05		10	15	20	40
Monstrous Viroflay.....	05		10	15	20	40
Long Standing.....	05		10	15	20	40
Savoy Leaved. Earliest variety, grows rapidly.....	05		10	15	20	40

SQUASH.**SUMMER VARIETIES.**

Early White Bush Scallop.....	05		10	15	20	65
Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Very large and early.....	05		10	15	25	80
Summer Crookneck	05		10	15	20	65
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	05		10	15	25	80
Perfect Gem	05		10	15	25	80

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
SQUASH.—Continued.						
English Vegetable Marrow. Flesh white and rich. A heavy cropper	05	15	20	35	1 10
LATE VARIETIES.						
American Turban, or Essex Hybrid	05	10	15	25	80
Early Prolific, or Orange Marrow..	05	10	15	20	65
Boston Marrow	05	10	15	20	65
Hubbard	05	10	15	25	80
Marblehead.....	05	15	20	30	90
Sibley, or Pike's Peak. Similar to the Hubbard	05	15	20	30	90
Mammoth Chili	05	15	20	30	90
Field Marrow for Stock Feeding... (25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price)....	18 00	05	10	15	20	40
SUGAR CANE, or SORGHUM.						
Early Amber	7 00	....	....	....	15	25
Early Orange	7 00	....	....	....	15	25
SUNFLOWER.						
Mammoth Russian. [25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.].....	14 00	05	10	15	20	40
TOBACCO.						
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	05	25	45	80	2 75
Havana	05	40	65	1 15	4 10
TOMATO.						
Atlantic Prize, Extra Early.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Early Michigan.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Acme.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Livingston's Perfection.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Livingston's Favorite.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Livingston's Beauty.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Paragon.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Trophy.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Optimus.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Ignotum.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Dwarf Champion.....	05	25	40	65	2 10
Large Yellow.....	05	25	45	80	2 75
Red Pear Shaped.....	05	25	45	80	2 75
Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry	05	35	60	1 00	3 50
TURNIP.						
WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES						
Extra Early Purple Top Milan....	05	15	20	35	1 10
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved	05	10	15	20	50
Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved...	05	10	15	20	50
White Egg.....	05	10	15	20	65
Purple Top White Globe.....	05	10	15	20	50
Large White Norfolk.....	05	10	15	20	50
Pomeranian White Globe.....	05	10	15	20	50
Cow Horn or Long White.....	05	10	15	20	65
Seven Top, for Greens.....	05	10	15	20	60
YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES.						
Early Yellow Purple Top.....	05	10	15	20	65
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.....	05	10	15	20	65
Yellow, or Amber Globe.....	05	10	15	20	60
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	05	10	15	20	65

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
RUTA BAGA, or SWEDES.						
Yellow Purple Top Swede.....	05		10	15	20	60
Champion Purple Top Yellow.....	05		10	15	20	60
Skirving's Purple Top Yellow.....	05		10	15	20	60
Laing's Yellow.....	05		10	15	20	60
Bangholm Yellow.....	05		10	15	20	60
Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga....	05		10	15	20	60

HERBS.

Anise.....	05		20	30	50	1 25
Balm.....	05		45			
Basil Sweet.....	05		25	40		1 50
Caraway, for Sowing.....	05		15	20	30	30
Caraway, for Flavoring.....	05		10	15	20	30
Catnip.....	05		65			
Coriander.....	05		15	20	30	65
Dandelion, Thick Leaved.....	05		85			
Dill.....	05		15	25	40	1 10
Fennel, Sweet.....	05		15	20	35	90
Hyssop.....	05		35	65		
Lavender.....	05		20	30		
Marjoram, Sweet.....	05		25	40		
Rosemary.....	05		50			
Rue.....	05		25	45		
Sage.....	05		25	45	80	2 75
Savory, Summer.....	05		20	30	50	1 20
Sorrel, French.....	05		25	45		
Thyme, French.....	05		65			

CLOVER SEEDS.*Prices subject to change**Remit 9 cts. a lb. for postage when ordered sent by mail.*

Alfalfa.....	13 00					15
Red Clover.....	15 00					16
Mammoth Red Clover.....	16 00					17
White Clover.....	30 00					35
Alsike, or Swedish Clover.....	20 00					25
Espersette, or Sainfoin—Onobrychis						
Sativa.....	11 00					12
Japan Clover—Lespedeza Striata....					15	40

GRASS SEEDS.*Prices subject to change.**Remit 9 cts. per pound for postage when ordered sent by mail.*

Timothy.....	8 00					09
Orchard Grass.....	14 00					16
Red Top.....	9 00					11
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Clean	14 00					16
Australian Perennial Rye Grass....	9 00					11
English Perennial Rye Grass.....	9 00					11
Italian Rye Grass.....	11 00					13
Mesquite, or Velvet Grass.....	8 00					12
Millet, Common or Golden.....	6 00					08
Millet, German.....	6 00					08
Hungarian Grass.....	6 00					08
Meadow Fescue, or English Blue						
Grass-Festuca Pratensis.....	17 00					20
Hard Fescue—Festuca Diriuscula.	28 00					38
Fine Leaved Fescue — Festuca						
Tenuifolia.....						50
Sweet Vernal—Anthoxanthum						
Odoratum.....	18 00					25

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.						
Sweet Vernal—True Perennial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Sainfoin—See Espersette Clover....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crested Dogtail — <i>Cynosurus</i> <i>Cristalus</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Bermuda Grass— <i>Cynodon Dactylon</i> [10 lbs. \$1 15 per lb.].....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
Tall Oat Grass— <i>Avena Elatior</i>	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Brome Grass— <i>Bromus Inermis</i> , for Dry Lands.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lawn Grass, Fine Mixed.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lawn Grass, Extra Fine Mixed.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Mixture for Dry Lands.....	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

Apple Seed.....	.....	.....	15	25	60
Cherry Stones, Mahaleb.....	.....	15	25	40	1 10
Cherry Stones, Mazzard.....	.....	.....	15	20	50
Pear Seed.....	.....	20	30	50	1 80
Plum Stones, Myrobalan.....	.....	.....	15	25	65
Quince Seed.....	.....	20	30	50	1 80

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS

Black or Yellow Locust.— <i>Robina</i> <i>pseudo acacia</i>	27 00	.....	.....	15	25	60
Honey Locust.— <i>Gleditsia triacan-</i> <i>thos</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25	65
Box Elder.— <i>Negundum Americanum</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	15	25	60
Blue Gum.— <i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i>...	.....	.....	40	75	1 40	5 10
Red Gum — <i>Eucalyptus Rostrata</i>...	.....	.....	60	1 00	2 00	6 75
Osage Orange.— <i>Maclura Autantiaca</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	15	25	65
Italian Cypress.— <i>Cupressus Sem-</i> <i>pervirens</i>.....	.....	.....	30	50	90	3 25
Monterey Pine— <i>Pinus Insignis</i>....	.....	.....	30	50	90	3 25
Monterey Cypress.— <i>Cupressus Ma-</i> <i>crocarpa</i>.....	.....	.....	20	30	50	1 80

BIRD SEED.

Remit 9 cts. per lb. for postage when ordered sent by mail.

Canary, Recleaned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
Hemp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
Rape, California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07
Rape, Imported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Mixed Bird Seed, loose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Mixed Bird Seed, 1-lb. paper boxes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bird Gravel, silver washed, 1½ lb. paper boxes, per box, 15 cts....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttle Fish Bone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remit 9 cts. per lb. for postage when ordered sent by mail.

Buckwheat, Common.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	06
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
Flax Seed, Whole.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
Flax Seed, Ground.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
Spring Vetches, or Tares.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Rye.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	05
White Egyptian Corn, Douhra Mil- let.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	05
Milo Maize, or Brown Egyptian Corn	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	06
BONE MEAL FERTILIZER.	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Freight on 100 lb. lots to be paid by the party ordering.



PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE, WASH.

E.J. BOWEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.